THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 52. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

RITUALISM.

Ash Wednesday at St. Alban's Chapel, New York City—A Novel and Sensational Service—Lights, Chasubles, Processions, Genuflexions, Etc.—The Officiating Priest Blesses Himself—Other "Strange Innovations"—Low Church Interference.

From the New York Express of last evening.

The recent protest of a majority of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church seems to have fallen as lightly on the cause of Ritualism as a snow-flake on the earth. The fact was amply illustrated to-day in St. Alban's Chapel, the centre of ceremonial worship, which has been repeatedly honored by the presence and the approval of Bishop Potter. In that sacred edifice, Ash Wednesday was celebrated by the solemn penitential services and ceremonies to which the mitred heads of the communion have taken emphatic and denunciatory exception.

The services in honor of the day commenced in the chapel at 10 o'clock this morning, but before that time every seat was occupied by a congregation whose uniform responses and obedience to the liturgical usages of the temple indicated they were regular worshippers.

THE ALTAR.

In the centre of the altar was a massive golden crucifix, with great tapers on either side. In front appeared a magnificent antipendium of purple cloth, bearing a figure of the Lamb and the Cross. The Pulpit, Lectern, and the precincts of the Sanctuary were similarly ornamented, and on the Gospel and Epistle sides were circular clusters of tapers.

THE SERVICES

commenced by an imposing procession of the clergy and choristers, from the robing-room to the chancel, all chanting the old English hymn used during Lent:—

"Forty days and forty nights."

When the officiating priests reached the altar, they bowed reverently before the crucifixion—the congregation following their example. The clergy, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, took seats opposite the Lectern, outside the altar, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf commenced Morning Prayer. The services—Venite and Benedicite—were sung to Anglican chants.

After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Noyes proceeded to the centre of the chancel, near the altar rails, and intoned the Litany—the responses being of a choral order. At the name of Jesus, he, in common with all present, reverently bowed his head, and at the *Gloria* all present turned their faces towards the altar, or the Ritualistic East. The Rector here announced the Introit for the day, the 51st Psalm; and while this was being chanted all the clergy retired.

THE MASS OR EUCHARISTIC SACRIFICE.

While the last versicle of the Psalm was being rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with the acolytes and choristers, moved again in procession towards the altar. The choristers at once filed to their respective stalls, and only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with a surpliced acolyte, entered within the rails of the sacred place. The former acted as the officiating priest, and the latter as his assistant. Mr. Morrell appeared in a beautiful chasuble, surplice, and stole, of purple, and the first of these vestments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a cross, both in the back and breast. Having made a genuflexion at the foot of the altar, the priest descended the triple steps and bowed down before the crucifix, beneath which was a chalice covered with a purple cloth, in the centre of which was a white cross.

The assistant Priest, or Deacon, took his position at the Epistle side. When the Celebrant had bowed before the emblem of redemption, he proceeded to the Gospel side, where the Bible and Prayer Book had been placed, and offered the Initiatory Prayer of the Common Service—his "back being to the people." The tapers on the altar had been previously lighted by an acolyte, and the bells tolled in honor of the service.

The priest then turned to the congregation and read the commandments, after which his assistants read the Epistle and the Gospel from their respective positions on the altar, after which they are named, the celebrant occupying a position in the centre before the crucifix.

THE OFFICIATING PRIEST BLESSES HIMSELF.

The priest then left the altar and ascended the pulpit outside the Chancel. In a moment, having opened a Bible, he made the sign of the cross on his forehead, breast and arms, and all present followed his example. In performing this ceremony he said:—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the name of the Father, he placed his hand on his forehead; at the name of the Son on his breast; at the name of the Holy Ghost on his left arm; and at the amen, on his right.

The reverend gentleman then delivered an eloquent and forcible discourse on the ancient observance of Lent and the necessity of penitence, especially at this holy season.

At the close of the sermon he ascended the altar, and officiated in the Eucharistic services, during which he made solemn genuflexions before the crucifix and chalice. The ceremonies closed with the benediction, and the immense congregation left the temple apparently impressed by the worship in which they had participated.

LOW CHURCH INTERFERENCE WITH THE CEREMONIES.

On last Sunday morning, a well-dressed individual entered the chapel, and distributed among the worshippers copies of the protest of the Episcopal Bishops against Ritualism. He was obliged to leave the edifice, but his conduct greatly exasperated all present, as it was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace by interfering with the ceremonies.

ON 'CHANGE FOR THE CLERGY.—The following advertisements appears in the London *Guardian*:—

"Manuscript Sermons.—Several thousands on sale. Specimens on receipt of twelve stamps. Good legible manuscripts and lithographs."—"A brilliant sermon for Christmas-day forwarded on receipt of 3s. 6d. Address, etc. Incumbents supplied weekly."—"A clergyman would be glad to supply two or three incumbents with copies of his last year's sermons, one weekly."—"Original sermons, solely for clerical use. In clear MS. lithography. Edited by a beneficed clergyman."

A FEAST FOR THE BLIND IN LONDON.—An entertainment was lately given to the blind poor of London. About four hundred persons were present, who were regaled with a sumptuous tea.

COCK FIGHTING.

A Gathering of the Fancy at Union Hill, N. J.—Fighting a "Main" for $500 A Side—Brutality of the Unfeathered Bipeds—The Pleasant Pastimes of Jersey "Sports."

Receiving a mysterious intimation that an affair of some importance in sporting circles was about to come off, yesterday afternoon, at an out-of-the-way place in the outskirts of Hoboken, we started in that direction, with the design of laying before our readers a full account of the occurrences which might take place.

It was said that careful and secret preparations had been made for the purpose of getting up an extraordinary exhibition of cock fighting, a great "main" having been made for the occasion, which would call out a full representation of the "fancy" as well as the "roughs" of New York. Not having a fancy for roughing it ourselves, we felt somewhat anxious to conceal our purposes in "mixing in" with such an affair; but owing to the lateness of the hour at which our information was received, we were obliged to set out in our usual costume, trusting to the universal adaptability of a newspaper man for the means of getting extricated from any difficulties which might arise in the course of our investigations.

Following in the wake of our companions, we presently appeared in the bar-room of Mitchell's Hotel, where twenty-five or thirty men were engaged in smoking, drinking, and talking. It was quite evident that there was no particular desire to keep the affair secret, and, in fact, we soon learned that in that part of the world cock-fighting is regarded as an innocent and diverting pastime, combining pleasure with profit, patronized occasionally by the guardians of the public peace, and deserving of encouragement by every one interested in the improvement of Shanghais and Cochin Chinas.

THE COCK-PIT

was discovered in a rickety frame building in the rear of the hotel, and consisted of a circular area about twelve feet in diameter, surrounded by a low railing and covered with a rag carpet, upon which were chalked, in the centre of the ring, two lines about two feet apart, where the cocks were to be set up. An arrangement of seats of a primitive description environed the inclosure.

One corner of the room was occupied by a red-hot stove, and another by a decrepit individual with a withered hand and a club-foot, seated before a table improvised out of a couple of boards and spread with a "sweat-cloth," on which he invited the bystanders to engage in what he called his "little guess game."

At about 3 o'clock P. M. the votaries of the cock-pit began to enter the room, each paying the trifling sum of $3 to the little man in the bar-room outside who furnished the tickets—a price which it was supposed would secure a very select and reputable assemblage.

In conversing with several of the initiated we learned that these games, though prohibited by the State law, were regularly carried on there every week with, little or no attempt at concealment. The business of rearing the cocks is largely engaged in by several persons, one man—Drake by name—being pointed out to us, who raises two or three hundred every year, putting them out among the farmers in the vicinity, so that each bird may become accustomed to "ruling the roost," and thus acquire confidence and pluck.

They are subjected to a regular course of training for a few weeks before the fight, so that they may be in a proper condition, and before being brought into the pit are "heeled," or provided with steel spurs, which are formidable weapons, an inch and a quarter in length, firmly fastened over the natural spurs of the fowl.

A "main" is a certain number of matches or battles to be fought for a fixed wager, with a smaller sum depending on the issue of each match so as to insure fair play. In this instance, Brummey "made" the main and Drake fought it for a wager of $500.

About a hundred men composed the crowd, made up of farmers from the vicinity, and saloon-keepers and sporting men from Hoboken and Jersey City, with a considerable sprinkling from Gotham, and nearly all appeared to be versed in the business. After some delay the first pair of "birds" was brought in and the sport began. Betting by the partisans of the respective sides was now the order. "I'll go eight to ten on Brummey." "Sixteen to twenty." "I'll take that." "Who'll go twenty-five even?" and similar expressions, interlarded with oaths, formed the staple of the conversation.

There seemed to be two or three leading characters whose bets were generally successful. One fellow, with a cast in his eye, and who boasted that "he had always been on hand, ever since he was big enough, so that they'd let him into a cock-pit," had the shrewdness to win almost every time.

It was noticeable that the interest in the contest was entirely dependent on the sums at stake. The excitement was altogether mercenary. To a novice, the noble carriage of the game-cocks, their courage and unwavering pluck, fighting bravely to the last until death closed the scene, was an exhibition of qualities which can never fail of exciting admiration, but among the *habitués* of the place the only question seemed to be which would win and whose were the stakes.

There could be no doubt of the brutalizing tendency of the whole affair. All the surroundings tended to immorality. The bar was well patronized during the intervals between the matches, and the "little guess game" in the corner received its share of attention.

After witnessing three battles, in each of which one of the brave combatants bit the dust, and learning that "they would keep it up" probably till 12 o'clock at night, we came away with the well-settled impression that, of the two classes of bipeds engaged in the transaction, the feathered ones were decidedly the most worthy of our respect and consideration. —*N. Y. Times.*

CURIOSITY IN WATCHES.—An Englishman has patented a watch without hands, that shows on its face no figures but those which tell the hour and minute looked for. The figures are displayed as they are wanted, and no others appear on the watch face.

—M. Lejean, a French *savant*, despatched on an exploring expedition to India and the Persian Gulf by Napoleon III, has discovered MSS. of extraordinary antiquity, extending from the oldest time to the Alexandrine period, and from the Arians to Buddhism. M. Lejean also speaks of having discovered what he calls "pre-Sanscrit" idioms in some of the dialects still spoken between Cashmere and Affghanistan.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Chambers—The Imperial Family—The Toilettes—Conduct of the Prince Imperial—How Napoleon's Speech was Received—Ball at the Tuileries, Etc.

PARIS, February 15.—The opening of the Legislative session took place yesterday with its usual accompanying "solemnities." The weather was magnificent a day borrowed from spring; and immense crowds of people collected in the Place du Carrousel to get a look at the imperial family on their way from the Tuileries to the Louvre, and not as the Imperialist papers try to make those believe who do not see, to testify their warm affection to their sovereign and his august spouse and heir.

The Imperial *cortege* passed through the ranks of soldiers which lined their way without eliciting a single "viva" from the assembled multitude. The Empress and her suite went first, and were received at the doors of the hall by the Princesses Clotilde and Matilde. Her Majesty wore a satin dress of a pale greyish tint—almost white, in fact—made with a very long train and tight-fitting basque. The latter, with lappets and with a belt at the waist, was trimmed with narrow Russian sable. Her bonnet was of white lace, with a fringe of diamonds on the forehead and a diamond rose at the side. On mounting the estrade the Empress turned and made one of her sweeping salutations, which, notwithstanding her tendency to *embonpoint*, have as yet lost none of their exquisite grace and dignity. Surrounded by the ladies of the Court, she took her place a little to the right of the seats prepared for the Emperor and the Princes of the Imperial family. The Princess Clotilde wore a pearl-grey satin dress, with a white lace shawl and bonnet. Princess Matilde, a dress and basque of striped yellow and white satin, the effect of which was by no means either becoming to the wearer—a large and rather coarse-looking woman—or harmonious in its combination with the other toilettes. Princess Joachim Murat wore a blue silk dress, with a blue velvet basque.

As soon as the Empress and her ladies were seated the Emperor was announced. For the first time the Prince Imperial took part in official ceremony, and marched in just before his father. As soon as the young gentleman found himself the cynosure of all eyes, he rather lost his presence of mind, and was evidently disposed to hang back and take papa's sustaining hand. He gave sundry timid deprecating glances backwards, and the Emperor, fearing the dignity of the proceedings might be compromised by a little scene not in the programme, several times touched the little fellow with the point of his three-cornered hat, to give him a hint to be more self-reliant.

The little Prince wore a suit of black velvet, with the broad red ribbon of the Legion of Honor across the breast, trowsers full at the knees, with red stockings. He managed to reach his chair, to the right of his father, without accident, and sat on the edge of the seat with his toes touching the floor, with exemplary immobility, during the delivery of the Imperial discourse. The Emperor looked heavy and preoccupied—a sort of look that a sovereign, even with the impassibility of Napoleon III, cannot conceal, when the future looms heavily up before him, and he feels that his forces are diminishing as the storm approaches. The Emperor's assertion that he wants, if possible, to stick to a peaceful policy, and his audacious declaration that not one more soldier had been called out and no more arms manufactured during the last year than during previous years, was received with the most noisy demonstrations of applause, which said plainly, that if this were not true it was a pleasant delusion. When Mexico was touched upon, and his Majesty ventured to say that the Government of the United States only refrained from intervention because it knew that its interference would prolong the French occupation, the most profound silence reigned in the hall; one might have heard a pin drop. In truth, I find this morning that the impression made by the address is not favorable; it has served to add to, instead of diminishing the general uneasiness.

The ball at the Tuileries, night before last, was much more animated than those given previously; but the Empress still wore her look of weary care which was noticed at the first ball. Her toilette was splendid—a pink satin dress trimmed with tulle and bows of white satin ribbon. The front of the corsage was hung with three fringes of diamonds, clustered on the breast and shoulders by large roses of diamonds, a wide fringe of diamonds falling from the waist.

The *coiffure*, a modification of that of the empire display, a dazzling diadem of the purest jewels of the crown, with the celebrated regent diamond in the centre, resting lightly among a profusion of curls and wavy locks—a graceful fashion of wearing a heavy crown, the secret of which seems to belong only to the Empress Eugenie. Among the American ladies present were Mrs. and Miss Clayton, of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. M. Sims and two of her daughters, Mrs. Pratt and Miss Sims.

Mrs. Clayton wore a light pearl-colored moire antique, trimmed with white satin, a coiffure of gold and shaded leaves. Miss Clayton was in blossom-colored silk, the corsage trimmed with tulle and pearls, with a wreath of apple blossoms in her hair. Mrs. Sims wore a black moire antique, with black lace flounces and gold ornaments. Mrs. Pratt and Miss Sims were in white tulle, with white satin corsages, and sashes bordered with pearl trimming.

The American ball on the 22d promises to be a magnificent affair. General Dix and Mr. Beckwith are the Committee of Invitation, which insures the presence of all the notabilities in the diplomatic and court circles.—*N. Y. World.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Princess of Wales.

THE RHEUMATISM BULLETIN.

From the London Times, February 20.

The following bulletin was issued last evening:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 19.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has for some days past suffered from acute rheumatism. The pains and the febrile action are somewhat less to-day than they were yesterday. The Princess has enjoyed several hours of calm sleep to-day.

ARTHUR F. FARRE, M. D.,
WILLIAM JENNER, M. D.,
EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M. D.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT BULLETIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 20.

The anxiety which has been entertained for several days relative to the health of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will be set at rest by the auspicious news we are enabled to publish to-day. The following bulletin was issued at Marlborough House this morning:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 20, 1867, 8:30 A. M.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Princess at 6:30 this morning. Her confinement was most favorable, and was in no way affected by the rheumatism from which the Princess is suffering. Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are going on quite well.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
WILLIAM JENNER, M. D.,
EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M. D.

At half-past 10 this morning this auspicious event was officially announced to the Lord Mayor in a communication from the Secretary of State, which was immediately afterwards posted in front of the Mansion House.

The Reform Question.

Pending the formal opening of the Reform question on the 25th of February, the opposition contented themselves by giving notices of questions and intended resolutions on the subject.

SIGNIFICANT LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

From the London Times, February 20.

Yesterday evening the following letter was read at a public meeting held at Bradford on the Government Reform Resolutions, the Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the National Reform Union having transmitted to Mr. Bright copies of a series of resolutions adopted by the Branch, criticizing the Government Reform:—

ROCHDALE, February 16.—Dear Sir:—I think your resolutions very good. The course taken by the Government *is an insult to the House, and a gross offense to the whole body of reformers in the country.* I cannot say what the House will do, or what the Liberal party in the House will do, till after the meeting which is called for Thursday next.

The Administration is bitterly hostile to reform. When in opposition this was abundantly proved, and it is confirmed by its course since its accession to office. It has not the honesty or the courage to pronounce boldly against reform, but seeks to murder the cause and the question by a course contrary to Parliamentary usage, and odious to the sight of all honest men. If the House joins in the guilt of this proceeding, it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast multitudes of the people in all parts of the country.

You are right in holding meetings, and in every town and village meetings should be held. Already they have been held more generally, and more numerously attended than at any other time since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the Administration; and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect, I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this—that a Government unmindful of the opinion expressed so clearly in the great centres of our population, is running the country into great peril.

If meetings have no effect, if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no power on the Administration and the Legislature, then inevitably the mind of the people will seek other channels, with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung.

I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I suppose other parts of the country will have something to say to an Administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queen and people, that it may remain in office another session.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,
JOHN BRIGHT.

The Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the Reform Union.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF A STEAMER AT SEA.

Burning of the Andalusia off Hatteras—Probable Loss of Several Passengers and Some of the Crew—Loss of the "Independent" Hose Carriage.

The telegraph informs us of the loss of another New York steamer at sea by fire. The steamship Manhattan arrived at Charleston yesterday morning, having on board Captain West and part of the crew and passengers of the steamship Andalusia, from New York, for that port, which was burned at sea, off Hatteras, on Sunday evening. The fire originated forward of the boiler.

In the confusion, Edward North, Purser, of Charleston; James McMillen, Third Assistant Engineer; Frank Dougherty and Antoine Martin, seamen; Jacob Locknow, New York, pilot; Michael Griffin, porter; Hugh Farmer, stoker; and four gentlemen passengers, names not ascertained, became missing and are supposed to be lost. The Andalusia and cargo are a total loss.

The intelligence of the loss of the steamer Andalusia, while on her voyage to Charleston, S. C., includes the announcement that the hose carriage intended as a present from the New York firemen to the Columbia firemen was on board. The carriage was silver-plated, beautifully painted, polished, and decorated. Forward of the hose-reel was a chime of silver bells, immediately below which was a shield, with the inscription—"Presented by the New York Firemen's Association to Independence Engine Company of Columbia, S. C., February, 1867." The carriage was built by Sickles, of this city, and cost $3000.

The Committee on Presentation were to have sailed for Charleston on the 23d ultimo, and consisted of Henry Wilson, President of the New York Firemen's Association; Robert Wright, Councilman William Lamb, F. A. Ridatok, Captain J. W. Downing, J. F. Burns, T. Lawrence, J. H. Froleigh, A. Clearman, P. Y. Everett, C. Rochefeller. Whether these gentlemen were on board the Andalusia, which sailed on Saturday, the 2d instant, or went out on the 23d of February, we do not know, but it is probable they went out on the 23d, as they intended.

The ill-fated steamer was a first-class vessel, having just been put in order at great expense. She was built at Fair Haven, Connecticut, was formerly in the United States Navy, under the name of Iuka, 1000 tons burden, and about two years old. The Andalusia, at the time of her loss, was under the command of Captain William H. West, and had on board a full cargo, partially insured. The following is a list of her passengers:—G. H. Collins, John Daly, Bernard Burns, William J. Pease, Jr., Thomas C. Nelson, J. C. Ayer, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Mrs. Margaret Dixson.

A later despatch from Charleston says the following passengers of the steamer Andalusia, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, off Cape Hatteras, are known to be saved:—Thomas C. Nelson, Augusta (Ga.); Bernard F. Burns, New York city; Mrs. Rosa Burns, New York city; Mrs. Margaret Dixson, Charleston; George W. Ward; —— Conway; —— Borosco.

W. J. Pease, Jr., of New York, and three gentlemen whose names are unknown, passengers, and Patrick Herman, firemen, are missing, and it is supposed they are lost.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the steamer, who were saved:—

Captain, W. H. West; Charles Norton, mate; Octavius Crowell, second mate; Malcom McFarlan, W. Scott, Harvey McDwatt, Michael Cromwell, Alexander McClain, William Welch, seamen; George Gregin, boy; Francis Copper, steward; John Garcia, second steward; Henry Fleichman, mess-mate; J. E. Dinon, Frederick Grunin, cooks; William Alden, chief engineer; David Thompson, first assistant engineer; James Steel, Edward Wheeler, Thomas Davis, Patrick Hurston, Hugh McClear, firemen; Thomas P. Smith, John Fannon, coal passers; John Jennons, John McMullen, oilers; John Greeney, mess-boy; Henry Snyder, pantryman; Frederick Smith, George McCloud, waiters.

DELUDED.—About forty thousand Austrian uniforms, captured at Koniggratz, were recently sold at Berlin. They were eagerly bought up by speculators, as it was thought that the Austrian Government would pay any price to recover these monuments of its defeat. But, unhappily, it is a point of Austrian etiquette never to use anything which has been in the hands of an enemy. The speculators are represented as stupefied at their mistake.

COINCIDENCE EXTRAORDINARY.—A remarkable and perhaps unparalleled coincidence is recorded in the civil registry of Bar-sur-Aube, in France. In 1866 there were inscribed there one hundred and six births, one hundred and six deaths, one hundred and six marriages.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following letter to the Collectors of Customs:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1867.—Sir:—The preparation and distribution to the various offices of the Government, of the distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair provided for in the act, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, will necessarily require some time, probably several weeks, whilst the rates of duty, to be determined by classification according to the said distinctive samples, are now in force. With a view to removing, as far as possible, the difficulty presented, and by virtue of the general authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby instructed to permit the entry of wool and hair as heretofore, and request the appraiser to make returns to you according to the classifications mentioned in the act. The appraiser will retain samples of all wool and hair examined by him, for the purpose of comparing them with the verified samples when the same shall be rectified by him from this Department. It is suggested that the liquidation of all entries of wool and hair under the act in question be suspended until the appraiser is able to report to you according to its terms and provisions. The Appraiser will, in addition to those retained for his own future reference, secure and send samples to this Department, accompanied by a statement showing the name of the importer, the vessel by which it was imported, and the classification thereof, and the rate of duty to whom, in his opinion, the same is liable. I am, very respectfully,

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Department decides that the rates in the act do not apply to goods in bond. It takes effect from the 2d instant.

Assessorship of the Third District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. William B. Elliott, of your city, has been nominated for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Pennsylvania, vice John F. Belsterling, rejected. Mr. Elliott is a coal merchant, and a radical Republican. It is said he was urged by the Hon. Leonard Myers, and therefore his confirmation is certain.

Assessorship of the Second District of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the President the name of Clifford J. Phillips for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania, vice Calhoun M. Derringer, rejected. Mr. Phillips was formerly an Assistant Assessor in the First District, but was removed. He is a radical Republican, and his chances for confirmation are good.

The New Senate Committees.

The Senatorial caucus of last night agreed to make the following report on Committees to-day:—

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Cameron, Morton, Johnson, Doolittle, and Patterson (New Hampshire).

Finance—Senator Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Williams, Cattell, Van Winkle, Henderson, and Morrill (Vermont).

Commerce—Senator Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill, Morgan, Doolittle, Corbett, Sprague, and Patterson (Tennessee).

Appropriations—Senator Morrill, of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Conkling, Cole, Buckalew.

Manufactures—Senators Sprague, Chairman; Pomeroy, Yates, Riddle, Dixon.

Agriculture—Senator Cameron, Chairman; Cattell, Wilson, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs—Senator Wilson, Chairman; Morton, Howard, Sprague, Thayer, Ferry.

Naval Affairs—Senator Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Willey, Fowler, Cragin, Drake, Hendricks.

Judiciary—Senator Trumbull, Chairman; Frelinghuysen, Conkling; Ferry, Johnson, Hendricks.

Pensions—Senator Van Winkle, Chairman; Edmunds, Ross, Frelinghuysen, Patterson (New Hampshire), Fowler, Saulsbury.

Revolutionary Claims—Senator Nye, Chairman; Chandler, Saulsbury, Patterson (Tenn.).

Territories—Senator Yates, Chairman; Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Wilson, Ramsey, Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Senator Howard, Chairman; Sherman, Conness, Cragin, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Drake, Johnson.

Post Office and Post Roads—Senator Ramsey, Chairman; Conness, Pomeroy, Morrill (Vt.), Harlan, Van Winkle, Dixon.

Public Lands—Senator Pomeroy, Chairman; Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Senator Williams, Chairman; Howard, Drake, Riddle, Norton.

Indian Affairs—Senator Henderson, Chairman; Ferry, Ross, Thayer, Corbett, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Claims—Senator Howe, Chairman; Williams, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Ross, Conkling, Davis.

District of Columbia—Senator Harlan, Chairman; Henderson, Nye, Patterson, New Hampshire; Corbett, Wiley, Patterson (Tennessee).

Patents and the Patent Office—Senator Willey, Chairman; Grimes, Sumner, Cattell, Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Senator Fessenden, Chairman; Trumbull, Grimes, Anthony, Johnson.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Senator Cragin, Chairman; Drake, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Senator Fowler, Chairman; Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining—Senator Conness, Chairman; Stewart, Chandler, Conkling, Wilson, Cragin, Van Winkle.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Senator Edmunds, Chairman; Williams, Buckalew.

Joint Standing Committee on Printing—Senator Anthony, Chairman; Ross, Riddle.

On Enrolled Bills—Senator Ross, Chairman; Patterson (New Hampshire), Dixon.

On Library—Senator Morgan, Chairman; Howe, Fessenden.

Town Election.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 7.—A town meeting was held in this county on Tuesday, which resulted in the election of fourteen Republican and six Democratic Supervisors. The last Board stood ten Democrats and ten Republicans.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Aleppo, with advices from Liverpool to the 19th and Queenstown to the 20th ult., has arrived.

From Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The greater portion of the sealing fleet, including ten steamers, which sailed from here on the 2d instant, are now jammed in the ice off this port.

The weather is very cold.

FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, February 26.—Everything here is in a chaotic state. The French naval authorities are very polite; but the army officers are gruff, and feel sore. The Magenta, and other iron-clads arrived on the 19th of February. They had steamed all the way from Cherbourg, France, direct to Vera Cruz, in forty days. They are splendid looking ships, but have very high batteries. Marshal Bazaine and General Doual will arrive to-day from Paso del Macho. Several thousand more troops have arrived within the last two days, and are embarking. The French rearguard is now at Cordova.

Maximilian has joined hands with the Church party. No one thinks he will succeed. The French keep up a show of hostility to him, and affect to consider him snarled up. My informant saw a telegram purporting to be from Napoleon to Bazaine. In it Napoleon says:—"Embark all French troops and *materiel* as soon as possible, and leave Max entirely to his fate." The meaning of such resorts is to divert attention from Nap, and draw public odium down on Max. But Max did not write the famous letter to Forey.

The United States steamer Tahoma, Lieutenant-Commander B. Gherardi, is at Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz. All hands well. As soon as the French go, trouble is anticipated, the question being who shall have possession of San Juan de Ulloa, hold the town, and collect two-thirds of the duties of the entire country?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 7, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 110; 109 was bid for old 5-20s, 98 for 10-40s, and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½, and old do. at 96¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¼@50¾, an advance of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56¾, an advance of ¼; 29¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred; 13 for common do.; 130 for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 60¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Germantown sold at 28; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40¾ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 109 for Sixth National; 160 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32¼ for Manufacturers'; 68 for City; 44¼ for Consolidation; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30¾ for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 133¾, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price of last evening.

—A correspondent makes the inquiry as to the cause of the different figures for United States 5-20s in London, Frankfort, and Paris, as daily quoted by the Atlantic Cable. We explain that the regulations of these great European Exchanges are wholly arbitrary as to their own rule, each peculiar to itself, of dealing in United States bonds of Federal money denomination. Practically, however, the quotations, though differing all the way from 74 to 83 per cent., are the same when reduced to our own money, or within 1@1½ per cent. of each other—less the occasional ¼@½ per cent. daily fluctuations between the three markets. 1. In London the quotation of 74 per cent. is in sterling money, on the basis of 4 dollars, 44 cents, and 4 mills to the pound sterling. To this quotation should be added 9·23 per cent. to bring up the pound sterling to 4 dollars and 84 cents, its actual gold value—Custom House rule in the United States. The 74 per cent. includes the accumulated interest since November 1, 1866. 2. In Frankfort, 77 per cent. is on the basis of 2½ florins to the dollar, and to this is to be added the accumulated interest on the bonds since the 1st of November. 3. In Paris the quotation is 83 per cent., on the rule of the Paris Bourse that the basis of the dealings in United States bonds shall be 5 francs to the dollar, whereas, the value of 5 francs here is less than a dollar, as the value of the pound sterling is greater here than on the London rule. As in London, the Paris quotation includes the accumulated interest.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....b5. 50·56 | 100 sh Read R.....b30. 50¼

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 US 6s '81....Reg..110		89 sh Leh V scr....ls.	16
$100 5-20s '65, July cp.....107½		100 sh Germ P R.....	28
$100 City 6s, New.....101¾		100 sh Read R.....c.	50¾
$100 do. New.....101¾		200 do...ls.85int.	50¾
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s.....99½		100 do.....	50¾
10 sh Penna R.....ls. 56¼		100 do.....b30.	50·63
100 sh Ocean Oil..... 2¾		200 do...ls.85int.	50¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. new, 106¾@106¾; 10-40s, coupon, 97½@97¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 2d series, 105¼@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 7.—We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market chronicled from day to day for some time past, and prices, although quotably the same, are unmistakably weak. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers are only purchasing from hand to mouth. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25. 1000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is very little Wheat offering, and prime lots are in steady demand by the local millers at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1100 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·75@2·95; Southern do. at $3@3·15; and white at $3·15@3·25. The last sale of Rye was at $1·30 for Western. Corn is quiet, with sales of new yellow at 98@99c. in store and from the cars. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of Pennsylvania at 62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are dull, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures.

Whisky—There is no inquiry, except for the "contraband" article, which sells at 80c. to $1·40, with a downward tendency.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....45

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, New York, Captain.
Schr Franklin, Price, Chincoteague, Captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Isabella C. Jones, Jones, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 19th ult.
Ship Helen Sands, Otis, hence, at Liverpool 19th ult.
Ship Aquilla, Mathison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.
Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, was below Providence 5th instant.
Schr E. G. Williams, Parsons, from Portland for Philadelphia, was in the lower harbor, Portsmouth, 5th instant.
Schr E. S. Conant, hence, bound S., was spoken 25th ult., lat. 27 15, lon. 70 05.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, from Bos on for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reconstruction at Last — What the Southern States Ought Now to Do.

From the Herald.

The recent decisive proceedings of Congress in the important matter of Southern reconstruction have already made a profound and hopeful impression upon the Southern public mind. The Legislature of Virginia has been called together again, and Governor Pierpont has sent to that body an elaborate message on the situation, counselling the two Houses to accept the ultimatum of Congress in its full and true sense, and resolutions providing for a reorganizing State Convention have been referred to the appropriate committee in each House. This is a good sign from Virginia, the head and front and mainstay of the Rebellion. Georgia next is thoroughly aroused by the movement of ex-Governor Brown in favor of a frank acceptance of the terms of Congress.

Three-fourths of the newspapers of the State, as we are informed, support him; but most of the disfranchised Rebel politicians appear to be on the other side. As for South Carolina, she has sent a delegation to Washington to see about the commander who is to be appointed over the military district number two, which embraces North and South Carolina. The new law declares that for the time being "said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts," and subject, under certain reservations, to military law; and that for this purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North and South Carolina the second, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district. The South Carolina politicians, therefore, with an eye to business, first proceed to look up their military commander.

From all these movements it is evident that the people of these outside States are beginning to comprehend the real situation of things, in the collapse of the President's policy and the fixed purpose and power of Congress. The South might have done a great deal better, and Mr. Johnson, too, by following our seasonable advice; but as broken eggs cannot be mended, it is useless to debate the upsetting of the basket. Until the States concerned are reinstated in Congress they can do nothing to help themselves or their friends, and Congress has the absolute control over this subject. There is, then, no alternative for said States but submission to and the fulfilment of the terms of restoration laid down by Congress, and the sooner the better. Nor need the great body of the Southern whites stand back because their blind leaders in the Rebellion are excluded from this work. If those leaders can be reached by common sense, they will advise and assist in these essential labors of reorganization.

The Southern landholders, in their control of Southern black labor, comprising in most States their late slaves, may, if they will, control the black vote, and also the loyal whites to a very great extent, who are mainly of that class known in the South as "poor whites." Looking to this end, the Southern planters ought to take hold of this business at once; for if they lead off actively and systematically in meeting the conditions of Congress, every State involved in these necessities may be restored to both Houses in season to have a voice in the coming Presidential election. Against the North Southern politicians, still looking to the old landmarks, may regard the vote of the South for the next President with indifference. But they cannot so regard the important question of the return of financial confidence and Northern and European capital, skill, and enterprise in the Southern States. Restoration will settle this problem at once in such a new epoch of Southern prosperity as no Southern Confederacy ever dreamed of under King Cotton.

And yet again, in behalf of Southern interests and the general welfare, the votes of the Southern States may be very powerful in Congress in the reconstruction of our whole financial system, national banks, bonds, currency, internal and external taxes, retrenchment and reform, which, taken all together, will soon mark the dividing lines of a new organization of parties. It is also certain that when any one of the excluded States shall have fulfilled these conditions of Congress, all disfranchisements and disabilities on account of the Rebellion will be removed. These inducements and crowning advantages of material prosperity, political power, and a full restoration to all the blessings of the Union, ought to bring even the Southern Rebel leaders temporarily disfranchised to active co-operation in behalf of the ultimatum of Congress. The Southern white landlord, if he will only try, may make his black laborer a political ally for life against all comers and all political combinations. Thus, with this very element of the negro vote, the South, in behalf of Southern interests, may soon assume a more compact front in Congress than it has ever held heretofore. Every consideration of wisdom pleads for Southern submission promptly and in good faith to the terms of Congress. It is so settled, and there is no way of escape.

Proposed Repudiation.

From the Tribune.

We can understand the inflationists and free traders when they talk in the following manner. We quote from a conspicuous communication on the editorial page of the Chicago *Tribune*:—"The principal of no part of the funded debt, save the Ten-forty five per cent. loan, is specially made payable in gold. No provision is contained, either in the law or in the contract, as to the currency in which the other bonds are to be paid. (Laws of 1862, chapter 33, page 23.) The principal, therefore, is payable in which everclass of legal-tender the payer prefers. The whole funded debt, except the Sixes of 1891 and the Ten-forties, becomes payable at the option of the Government, in or before the year 1873. As it matures it ought to be paid in greenbacks. The currency to make these payments could be obtained, if necessary, by a free use of the printing press. Government would then be in a condition to make its own terms. Two courses would be open: Either to fund the notes, at their current value in gold, into a bond bearing say five per cent. interest; or to fund them, at their face value, into a three per cent. bond, payable principal, as well as interest, in coin." Here is stark naked repudiation openly advocated by a free trade inflationist journal.

This is precisely the debauchery and demoralization into which the country is being plunged in consequence of its departure from the old-fashioned ideas of considering a debt and a promise something to be honestly discharged. We have sworn by the irredeemable promises of the Treasury so long, we have so persistently declared that Uncle Sam's promise was as good as anybody else's performance, that we are beginning to reap the fruits of the declaration. People are taken at their word. We have heard on all sides that irredeemable greenbacks are good; that we want nothing better; that the country is content if they never have any other currency; and the Illinois House of Representatives votes, 70 to 7, in favor of having them substituted for the notes of the National banks. Being good, they want more of them, and it is now proposed to convert our interest-bearing securities into them, after the fashion above delineated. As fast as the 7·30s become due pay them off in legal-tenders. "A free use of the printing press," exclaims this writer, is all that is required. Having substituted greenbacks for the 7·30s, there is only one step more to take, and the ground is entirely cleared. Pay off the 5-20s in the same way, and there is an end of your national debt. The nation will owe nothing. For be it understood, the greenbacks are good whether they are redeemable or not. Such is the theory of the inflationists. The notes are based on the entire property of the country; they are the nation's promise. And is not the nation good for its promises, good for all the legal-tenders in circulation; and would it not be equally good for them if all the 7·30s and all the 5-20s that it now owes were converted into them? Why, then, hesitate at the conversion? Such is the reasoning of our irredeemable paper money men. This brings us to the precise point where we test the value of the greenback. It is here to be seen that the greenback has no actual value that does not rest upon the prospect of its redemption. And if there were no such prospect, the fact of its being a national promise, of its being an obligation resting upon the property of the country, would not give to it the value of a copper cent. It would be utterly and totally valueless. Issue a small quantity, the prospect of their redemption may be good. Issue a larger quantity, this prospect is diminished. Issue still more, and yet more and more, and you can destroy the prospect entirely.

It is thus we may see there is no certain value to the greenback. It is a most pernicious and dangerous instrument, because its value can be so easily depreciated, and even destroyed, by reckless or ignorant legislation. It is proposed to make it the convenient sponge for all private indebtedness, and the ready instrument of repudiation. This is the very use the inflationists propose to make of it. In the extracts above quoted they boldly come to the front and declare their purpose. They will pay off the national debt in them, and by issuing them to this extent they will so far destroy *the expectation* of their ever being redeemed, in which rests all the value they have, that the national creditors are expected to readily agree to take any proportion of their claims that may be offered in the shape of actual pay.

And now what is the upshot of the matter? It is just this:—That we have to consider the legal-tenders of the Government, until some provision is made for their redemption, just as much of a swindle as any other form of irredeemable paper whatever. That we have to dismiss the idea of the sanctity and value of the Government legal-tender note. That we have got to hold it to be, in the hands of inflationists, nothing but an instrument of robbery. We have to rectify the popular sentiment. We have to denounce the idea of paying debts in irredeemable promises to pay as a fraud, and the law which permits it as a fraudulent law. If we wish to avoid the propositions of swindlers and the evils of swindling, we have to go back to first principles, and define what swindling is. And we must see, and recognize, and enforce the doctrine everywhere and in all its universal applications, that an unfulfilled promise is a baseness, and that where it is deliberately and intentionally broken it is a fraud.

We have no other solid ground on which to meet the inflationists. They flaunt a greenback, and declare it to be a good and honest instrument of traffic, and a representative of real value, good enough to pay individual debts, good enough to pay the National debt. This false and mischievous idea has had credence long enough. It is high time it was branded as it deserves; high time the sentiment was repudiated, and the Government required to recall its issues and fulfil its too long deferred promises to pay. The "wild-cat" Philistines are taking advantage of a praiseworthy and patriotic determination, drawn forth by the exigencies of the war, that the credit of the Government must be maintained at all hazards; of a sentiment which assumed a vice to be a virtue, and declared that the promise to pay a dollar was the dollar itself. The doctrine bridged a gulf. But we are safely over that gulf and on solid ground. Being through the war, we lay aside the stratagems of war, and betake ourselves to truthful statements and honest courses; and we do not intend that the inflationist "bummers" of the crowd shall insist upon applying their rules and practices of war to the state of peace which has followed. We are far enough along in this financial business to be able to tell the truth about it, and to insist on adherence to sound maxims; and we do not propose to give any qunrter to the fraudulent ideas, however bottomed, that lead to the financial ruin and disgrace with which the inflationists are already boldly threatening us.

John Morrissey in Congress.

From the Times.

Of all the members of the new Congress, Mr. Morrissey, of this city, appears to attract most interest in Washington. We are told that when he made his appearance to be sworn in on Monday, the anxiety of the House and the galleries to get a glimpse of him was intense. The telegraph, with some confusion of language, says that "his fine *personnel* astonished many who had formed their opinions of him based upon ideas obtained from the popular conception of his character." Members crowded round his seat to congratulate him, and the brilliant array of ladies who on this occasion were scattered all over the House, gave evidence of something more than curiosity concerning him. The first public act of Mr. Morrissey after being sworn in was to enter his protest, in company with his fellow-Democrats, against the exclusion of Southern representatives from their seats in Congress, and the protest received emphasis from the fact that he joined in it.

If, now, Mr. Morrissey chooses to take advantage of his opportunity in Congress, he can make a mark which few of his fellow-members have the chance to do. And in this we must not be understood as saying anything funny, or with a double meaning. Any one might envy him the chance of fame that lies in his first speech. We venture to say that no orator ever stood in Congress with more eager listeners than he will have when he opens his mouth to deliver his maiden speech; and no speech was ever perused with more interest by the country than his will be when he gives the opportunity. If he take up, as we have no doubt he will, the question of *reconstruction*—and if he deliver an oration worthy of the theme and the hour—he may not only aid in bringing order out of political confusion, but he may raise a monument to his own name more durable than that of which Virgil sings. Let him expose the fallacies of Stevens, rebuke the wrath of Logan, and make Butler behave himself—let him, at the same time, with patriotic independence, spurn the Copperhead counsels of Brooks and Fernando Wood, and he will soon be able to justify the interest which his presence has already excited in Washington. In the meantime he should not be long in following up his protest of Monday with a more elaborate effort.

Practical Operation of the New Tyranny.

From the World.

Whether action or abstention shall be the policy of the South under the new law which has been passed for their oppresion, is hardly a matter of choice. The new system contemplates the continuance of the State Governments as provisional organizations, subject, indeed, to be at all times interfered with and overruled, but forming, nevertheless, the ordinary machinery for administering the affairs of the States. By inaction on the part of the people, this machinery would drop at once out of existence, and Congress has provided nothing to supply its place. Civilized communities must every day buy and sell, make contracts, collect debts, attest wills, administer the estates of deceased persons, appoint guardians, record deeds, foreclose mortgages, and do an infinity of acts and things which require to be done according to the forms and with the sanction of law. Society cannot otherwise exist. To say nothing of the higher courts and functionaries, there must be in every locality justices of the peace, notaries, surrogates, registers of deeds, commissioners of highways, constables, sheriffs, and all the other officers on whom a community depends for the transaction of its business, the redress of its wrongs, the security of its property, and the preservation of order. Congress has made no provision for supplying this necessary and multifarious machinery, without which the ordinary transactions of life cannot go on; and yet it has legislated out of office all the existing functionaries. It requires others to be chosen in their places, prescribing their qualifications and the rules of suffrage by which they shall be elected, but pointing out no other way of filling the multitudinous vacancies.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Southern people cannot stand aloof from this infernal law if they would. If they decline all action under it, and all participation in the proceedings it prescribes, the result will be a complete disintegration of civil society throughout the South. We insert the sixth section of the law:—

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of the said Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional amendment.

No person is qualified to hold any office under the State Governments—reduced by this bill to a provisional character—if, previous to his participation in the Rebellion, he had ever, in any official capacity, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The continuance in office of the present incumbents depends on their never having held any State or Federal office previous to the Rebellion. All of them who ever did hold such office must retire, and have their places supplied by an election in which all the freedmen will be voters. There are probably very few who can retain their present offices under this provision, so that the South will be brought face to face with negro suffrage in new elections throughout all the States. We suppose the time and manner of holding them will be prescribed by the Brigadier-General in command, and that it rests in his discretion whether such elections shall be ordered immediately, or whether he will await the regular day under the State laws. But whether the elections are ordered a few months earlier or later, the Southern people have but a brief period to decide how they will act with reference to negro suffrage. If they shall pretty generally accept the situation, and act together, they can secure such officers as they want—not the very persons perhaps, for these may be among the disfranchised, but persons true to Southern interests. Taking the whole ten States together, the whites exceed the blacks in the proportion of two to one, so that the negro vote would, in general, be completely neutralized by a full participation of the whites in the elections. It would be a great mistake, however, to allow the negroes to cast a solid vote against the white candidates. That could easily be prevented by early acquiescence in the situation, and taking measures to conciliate and control the negro vote. The worst mistake of all would be an abstention from voting by a majority of the whites, the effect of which would be merely to Africanize all the administrative machinery of the States, and band the negroes together, at the outset, as a hostile political organization.

The experiments at Georgetown and Alexandria are no criterion by which to judge of the manageability of the negro vote. The close proximity of those places to Washington, which has become the sink and focus of radical influence, spreads the contagion through the negro population of those towns. In the interior of the South the negroes will be brought into contact only with conservative influences, and their temporary inability to read renders them impervious to radical appeals through the press. This is a condition of things which ought to be improved while it lasts, by such kind treatment and educational helps as will lead them to look to their white neighbors, instead of the distant Yankees, as their benefactors. Vote they will, under the new *régime*, in any event. It depends on the great body of intelligent planters whether the ballot in their hands shall prove an unmitigated and intolerable curse, or a harmless means of education and a bond of attachment to the communities in which they live. The regular election in Virginia takes place in May, only two months hence, and the future tranquillity of that influential State hinges upon the decision which she may meanwhile make. In several of her counties the negro population outnumbers the white. Peace and order in these counties obviously depend upon courting and controlling the negro vote. To abstain from political action under such circumstances would be an infatuated resignation to ruin. A workman must not quarrel with his tools when he can get no better. The less political power the South possess, the more it behooves them to make an effective use of what little they have. To win against odds by superior skill is altogether better than despondency and tame surrender. To prevent the negroes from voting under the new law is impossible. It will be more politic and sagacious to manage them than to outvote them, although in most districts they can be outvoted. But the blindest policy of all would be to stand still and do nothing, thus radicalizing the negroes, and thereby Africanizing the South.

Particularly Personal.

The New York *World* has the following unique, queer, and brilliant affair placed before its readers as an editorial:—

THE "INFAMOUS TWO-THIRDS."

As a matter of history, we put upon record, in a more prominent place than in the columns devoted to Congressional proceedings, the names of those who, on Saturday, March 2, 1867, voted to pass over the President's veto a bill to annul the Constitution of the United States; to subvert the government of ten States in the Union; and to substitute therefor a military despotism. Those who voted "aye" on the final passage of the bill to "organize hell" are the following:—

IN THE SENATE.

H. B. Anthony,	H. S. Lane,
A. G. Cattell,	E. D. Morgan,
Z. Chanler,	L. M. Morrill,
J. Conness,	J. W. Nye,
A. H. Cragin,	L. P. Poland,
J. A. J. Creswell,	S. C. Pomeroy,
G. F. Edmunds,	A. Ramsey,
W. P. Fessenden,	E. G. Ross,
G. G. Fogg,	J. Sherman,
L. S. Foster,	W. Sprague,
J. S. Fowler,	W. M. Stewart,
F. T. Frelinghuysen,	C. Sumner,
J. W. Grimes,	L. Trumbull,
Ira Harris,	P. G. Van Winkle,
J. B. Henderson,	B. F. Wade,
J. M. Howard,	W. T. Willey,
T. O. Howe,	Henry Wilson,
Reverdy Johnson,	G. H. Williams,
S. J. Kirkwood,	Richard Yates.

IN THE HOUSE.

J. B. Alley,	G. W. Julian,
W. B. Allison,	J. A. Kasson,
O. Ames,	W. D. Kelley,
G. W. Anderson,	J. H. Ketcham,
S. M. Arnell,	W. H. Koontz,
D. R. Ashley,	A. H. Laflin,
J. M. Ashley,	G. V. Lawrence,
J. Baker,	W. Lawrence,
J. D. Baldwin,	B. F. Loan,
N. P. Banks,	J. W. Longyear,
A. A. Barker,	J. Lynch,
P. Baxter,	J. M. Marvin,
F. C. Beaman,	H. Maynard,
J. F. Benjamin,	J. W. McClurg,
J. Bidwell,	W. D. McIndoe,
J. A. Bingham,	S. McKee,
J. G. Blaine,	D. C. McRuer,
H. T. Blow,	U. Mercur,
G. S. Boutwell,	G. F. Miller,
A. Brandegee,	J. K. Moorhead,
H. P. H. Bromwell,	J. S. Morrill,
J. M. Broomall,	D. Morris,
R. P. Buckland,	S. W. Moulton,
H. S. Bundy,	L. Myers,
R. W. Clark,	W. A. Newell,
Sidney Clark,	C. O'Neill,
S. Colfax,	G. S. Orth,
S. Cobb,	E. H. Paine,
R. Conkling,	J. W. Patterson,
B. C. Cook,	S. Perham,
S. M. Cullom,	F. A. Pike,
W. A. Darling,	T. A. Plants,
T. T. Davis,	T. M. Pomeroy,
H. L. Dawes,	H. Price,
J. H. Defrees,	H. J. Raymond,
C. Delano,	A. H. Rice,
H. C. Deming,	J. H. Rice,
N. F. Dixon,	E. H. Rollins,
W. E. Dodge,	P. Sawyer,
I. Donnelly,	R. C. Schenck,
E. Dumont,	G. W. Scofield,
E. R. Eckley,	S. Shellabarger,
B. F. Eggleston,	I. C. Sloan,
T. D. Eliot,	R. P. Spalding,
J. F. Farnsworth,	J. F. Starr,
J. H. Farquhar,	Thad. Stevens,
T. W. Ferry,	W. B. Stokes,
J. A. Garfield,	M. R. Thayer,
J. B. Grinnell,	F. Thomas,
J. A. Griswold,	J. L. Thomas, Jr.,
A. C. Harding,	R. E. Trowbridge,
R. Hart,	C. Upson,
R. B. Hayes,	H. Van Aernam,
J. H. D. Henderson,	B. Van Horn,
W. Higby,	H. Ward,
R. Hill,	S. R. Warner,
S. T. Holmes,	H. D. Washburn,
S. Hooper,	W. B. Washburn,
G. W. Hotchkiss,	M. Welker,
A. W. Hubbard,	J. Wentworth,
J. R. Hubbell,	K. V. Whaley,
C. D. Hubbard,	T. Williams,
D. Hubbard, Jr.,	J. F. Wilson,
J. H. Hubbard,	S. F. Wilson,
C. T. Hulburd,	W. Windom,
E. C. Ingersoll,	F. E. Woodbridge.
T. A. Jenckes,	

The time is coming when every name in the above list will stand accused in our history. Their children will deny their descent from the "infamous two-thirds of the Thirty-ninth Congress."

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.
READ AND REFLECT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.
MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sassen St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—This is to certify, that I have used Wagner's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and it gave me relief after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.
PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1864.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup; I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
TAR SYRUP,
which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.
E. E. THOMAS,
126 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

CARPETINGS
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS'
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpdm

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 25c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET.
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES
WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION
As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.
His stock of
WHITE GOODS,
LACE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 134 South Wharves.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuthtfm
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

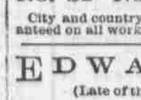
COAL.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 256m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.
DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESTNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 9 2M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

MEETING AT FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, to discuss the proposed ordinances before City Councils in reference to the organization of a department of inspection of steam boilers. The meeting was well attended, and quite a number of practical engineers were present. J. V. Merrick presided, and Professor Morton acted as Secretary. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, after which the ordinances submitted in committee of Councils by Colonel Page and Mr. Evans were read by the Secretary. The meeting then proceeded to compare the ordinances and act upon them by sections. The title of the proposed bill was agreed upon, as follows:—An ordinance organizing a department for inspecting steam engines and boilers." Mr. Sellers moved an amendment to the first section of Colonel Page's ordinance, as follows:—"That the Mayor shall appoint an advisory commission, to consist of five persons, either practically engaged in manufacturing steam engines and boilers, or scientific experts familiar with their management, whose duty it shall be to examine candidates for the office of Chief Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers.

The amendment was agreed to.

That part of the ordinances in reference to the requirements of the Chief Inspector was so amended so as to read, "That he shall be a practical mechanic of scientific abilities, and shall have control and oversight over all the officers connected with the department, who shall have been appointed by him and approved by the Mayor."

The second section of Mr. Evans' ordinance was then discussed, and on motion, amended as follows:—"The Chief Inspector shall appoint, with the approval of the Mayor and the advisory commission, four assistant inspectors, who shall be experienced and practical mechanics in the construction and management of steam engines and boilers, and shall be capable of making all necessary calculations and directions."

The other sections of the bill were not acted upon, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble on Monday evening.

THE "SHELTER" FOR COLORED ORPHANS.—The Thirty-first Annual Report of this institution is just issued. The "Shelter" for friendless and orphan colored children was started forty-four years ago. The reasons assigned for not making any public statement of its operations for thirteen years has an historical interest. The report says:—"The association in its early movements was scarcely cheered with a hope of success. At the commencement, and even long after, incredible as it may appear, so strong was the aversion of some of their white neighbors that it was difficult to locate the Shelter. In the meantime it was justly feared to adopt any measure which might bring the Shelter, for *colored orphans*, before the public. This train of difficulties has been gradually subsiding, and is now reviewed in retrospect to vindicate that system of silence which has cast a veil of obscurity over years of patient perseverance."

There are now 74 children in the Shelter, of whom 15 are under four years of age; the eldest is not over ten. These are all taken from the lowest condition in life, where want and dirt reign supreme.

In the list of officers and managers we do not find the name of a single man. All its affairs are managed by women.

The children are under good discipline, and show more proficiency in the rudiments of education, or in knowledge of scripture, than can be found in any other institution.

An appeal is made by the Treasurer, Rebecca Carter, No. 329 South Twelfth street, for more funds, to meet increasing expenses.

The building has a fine airy location in West Philadelphia, near the terminus of the Market street railroad, and is capable of accommodating 200 children.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.—The Convention met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The following resolution was submitted by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson:—

Resolved, That Government being God's ordinance, instituted not only for the good of the people, but also for the glory of God and for the establishment of His authority in our world, it should only be administered by men who are the friends of God and the faithful subjects of His rule; and, therefore, for Christian men to entrust the reins of government to the hands of ungodly, profane, corrupt, and intemperate men, the known enemies of the Ruler whose authority they exercise, is to be unfaithful to the cause of God and the best interests of mankind. "As a roaring lion and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people." The resolution, after some discussion, was adopted.

The following was submitted:—

Resolved, That all objections to the principles set forth in the Constitutional Amendments we propose, resting upon the prohibition of all religious tests in the Constitution, and of the establishment of a national religion, do assume that the nation, as such, should know no God—an assumption which is repudiated by the ablest expounders of the Constitution.

The resolution, after some discussion, was voted down.

In the evening addresses upon the subjects embraced in the resolutions were made by the Revs. Dr. Sloan, of New York, Milligan, of Pittsburg, and others.

OUR FIREMEN.—A committee of the Fame Hose Company of Wilmington, Del., was in our city last week, with a view of purchasing a steam fire-engine. Committees of firemen were also in the city from Trenton and Lancaster.

The committee having charge of the hose-carriage to be presented by New York firemen to the Independent Company, No. 1, of Columbia, S. C., will stop in this city on their return home. They will be the guests of the Southwark Hose Company.

The steamer of the Assistance Fire Company has been thoroughly overhauled, the boiler repaired, and her machinery put in perfect order.

It is expected that a public trial will be given this week of the new steamer building in this city for the Sun Fire Company of Lancaster, Pa.

The Humane Fire Company of Easton, Pa., have also ordered a new steamer from one of our Philadelphia machinists. All the modern improvements are to be introduced.

POCKET PICKED.—Last evening a gentleman named Marshall, residing in New Castle, Pa., paid a visit to the Academy of Music. On coming out he jumped into a Chesnut street car, and had to force his way in past a crowd that had gathered on the platform. Soon after he had entered he put his hand in his pocket to get his money to pay his fare, when he became aware of the very interesting fact to him that his pocket-book had vanished, with its contents, amounting to $200.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Some coal in the yard of J. G. Morrow, Laurel street wharf, took fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

An alarm was caused yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, by the burning out of a foul chimney in the rear of No. 627 Fitzwater street.

FEET CRUSHED.—Thomas Conner, 28 years old, residing in Avenue C, running out of New Market street, had one of his feet crushed yesterday by a piece of iron falling on it at Willow street wharf. He was taken to the Hospital.

PAYMENT OF WATER RENTS.—Water rents for 1867 are now being received. After the 1st of May 5 per cent. is added to all unpaid bills

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'25 MOON RISES.....7'34
SUN SETS.....5'07 HIGH WATER.....2'23

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 15
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
N. America	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
San Francisco	New York	Greytown	Mar. 9
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Mar. 9
Mayflower	Philada	Washington	Mar. 9
Alexandria	Philada	Richmond	Mar. 9
Saxon	Philada	Boston	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 29
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, Cardenas, I. Hough & Co.
Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Providence, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Georgetown, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Charlestown, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr George Taulaine, Steelman, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Boss, Washington, do.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, do. do.
Schr A. Truesdell, Barrett, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr Reindeer, Draper, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad No. 77, Buckalew, from Bridgeton.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. W. Hatfield, Murphy, for Philadelphia, sailed from 16th ult.
Ship Auguste Telize, Leikfeldt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Joseph Clark, Carver, hence, which was placed in quarantine at Callao, on account of yellow fever on board, was released prior to 15th ult., after nineteen days' confinement, and was to sail in a few days for the Chincha Islands, to load for the United States.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 2d inst.
Steamer Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 4th instant.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, for Havana, sailed from Penarth 14th ult.
Barque Blomidon, Cowan, hence, at Hamburg 14th ultimo.
Barque C. Palmer, Mulner, from Messina for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 10th ult.
Barque Schamyl, Hallett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 7th ult.
Barque Baltasara, Wilson, hence for Falmouth, put into Halifax 4th inst., leaky, and with pumps choked.
Barque Hilda, Niper, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence, at Portsmouth 3d instant.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 2d inst.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, hence, at Savannah 3d instant.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Grace, hence, at Savannah 2d instant.
Schr Pearl, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Irvine, Diggins, hence, at Boston, N. B., 3d inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.
Schr Maria Foss, which was wrecked at Kittery Point last winter, and purchased by Thomas O. Hoyt and others, of Kittery, has been repaired. She was launched on saturday from the ways at Portsmouth.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Clean Bill of Health.—Consul Basora, of the Dominican republic, publishes an order issued by his Government, that all bills of health not certified by the Consul of that republic will be considered unclean, and vessels will be subject to the consequences.

The Smith's Point Light Vessel, Chesapeake Bay, has resumed her station.
Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1867.

The Greenport (L. I.) *Watchman* of the 2d inst. says: The sun buoy of Orient Point has been carried away by the ice, and is now off the west side of Plum Island. The spar buoy off Hay Reach Point has been carried away by ice, and has disappeared.

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Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
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DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed: but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.
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will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
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This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
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I have a large stock of every variety of
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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
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LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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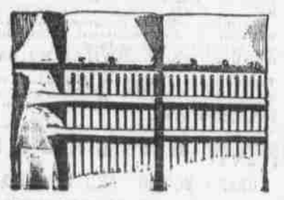

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You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
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FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES.
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MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
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PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
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CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1865. 1 4 fmwsm rp

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
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No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
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WINE BITTERS,
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These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
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Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.
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Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuths1m

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 52 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
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Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
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LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
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STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
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1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
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1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.
In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON,
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY
OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF
ARMADALE; OR, FATE.
Dramatised by Miss Olive Logan from Wilkie Collins' novel of that name, and produced with appropriate scenery.
Lydia Gwill.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
To conclude with the favorite comedietta entit

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

Gleams of Returning Reason.

As an illustration of how the Reconstruction bill strikes practical men at the South, even those who were prominent in the Rebellion, and who cherished strong convictions of the rightfulness of secession, we may instance a late letter written by General Chalmers, of Mississippi, to Reverdy Johnson, endorsing his speech in the Senate in favor of the bill. The General alludes to the early acts of President Johnson towards the Southern States, evidently fully appreciating the inconsistency displayed between his present policy and that which governed him then. He says:—

When General Sherman, with a magnanimity which ever marks the victorious hero in the field when dealing with a conquered "foeman worthy of his steel," made terms of peace with General Joe Johnston, the South hailed those terms with joy, and was ready to accept them.

But the President said that General Sherman had no authority to make such a treaty of peace, and therefore annulled it.

The President then announced certain terms of peace which were very obnoxious to us, requiring that we should by our own acts abolish slavery, and degrade ourselves in the eyes of the world by declaring that our acts of secession, which we had passed with great unanimity and enthusiasm, were null and void, and that our State Governments were nullities; and *he compelled us* then to receive Provisional Governors appointed by him, and to organize our Governments anew.

This was very distasteful to us; but we were conquered—we had surrendered unconditionally—and we accepted these as the terms of peace, not because we desired them, but because it was the best we could do.

But Congress said that the President had not alone the power to make treaties of peace, and therefore they prescribed other terms.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The terms offered by the President were, to my mind, unconstitutional, and those offered by Congress are still more so. We accepted one for peace, and I can see no sacrifice of principle in accepting the other.

These points are well put. According to the President's own logic, all of his reconstruction work was unconstitutional. The State Governments that he overthrew were legal ones, and his entire array of Provisional Governors and Governments rested upon no basis but that of arbitrary power. If the South could accept of all this without sacrificing principle, it certainly can of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which at least has the merit of coming from the law-making power of the Government, and not from the unlawful action of the Executive.

Adverting to the charge that an acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction would be "*unmanly*," the General thus disposes of it:—

When one man has been overcome and unarmed by another, the only unmanliness that could possibly be shown would be by the victor who would make degrading terms for the conquered foe.

I believed firmly in the doctrine of secession, and I believe that we did secede, and that when we were conquered we were a foreign nation, and I therefore believe that the United States have a right to prescribe new terms if we should make a new alliance with her.

Believing this, and knowing that the President alone cannot make a treaty of peace with a foreign Government, *I never have believed that the action of the President in his efforts to reconstruct the Union was right;* but I gladly supported him and supported his plan, because it was more liberal to my people than the Congressional plan.

Such utterances as these show that light is breaking in on the Southern mind. This Reconstruction bill has operated like a powerful tonic, and men of brains in the South are beginning to think and talk practically and sensibly. No matter what their old views may have been, they are willing to accept the logic of events, and to conform to the revolution through which the country has passed. This is all that we can reasonably ask, and all such men should be welcomed and treated with generosity. Those, on the contrary, who still seek to save the old aristocratic system, and rebuild it from the *débris* of the Rebellion—those who follow the advice of our Northern Copperheads—should be left out in the cold to reflect on the error of their ways, and to feed upon the bitter fruit of their own planting.

The Fallacy of Rotation in Office.

When a young man reaches a certain age, he is expected to select what trade or profession he intends in after life to pursue, and he is immediately placed in some position where he can become thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his chosen business. Artisans and mechanics undergo an apprenticeship, and years are required before they can acquire sufficient proficiency to be trusted with the execution of a task. The same is true of a merchant, a broker, a lawyer, or a doctor. A special course of training is needed before such experience can be acquired as to merit confidence. Especially is this shown in the great corporations of our day. If a President of a railroad company is removed, the stockholders select a director, or some subordinate who is thoroughly acquainted with the interests and workings of the road; and a change in the head of management does not necessitate the removal of the old conductors, brakesmen, clerks, and engineers, and the substitution of new hands in place of old and experienced officers. The advocates of a theory which would lead to the discharge of all the former servants of the road with every change of the term of the President, would be set down as madmen.

Yet the same idea which is ridiculed and denounced by citizens, when their interest in these stocks is concerned, is openly advocated when the management of the entire country is at stake. Since the days of Jackson the theory of rotation in office has prevailed, and the change of an Administration is followed by a general removal of the "ins," rom the Cabinet officer down to the letter-carrier.

The immediate consequence of the success of this system is the continual inundation of all the departments of the Government with new hands, utterly unused to the tasks which are allotted to them. They are not fitted for the duties by experience, and consequently perform them very inefficiently, or not at all. An example on this point is found in the condition of the Post Office in our city for the past six months. Delays, losses, mistakes, and innumerable blunders have been the order of the day. What is true of the Post Office is true of the Custom House, revenue offices, and all the intricate machinery of taxation. Millions upon millions of dollars have been lost to the Government through the prevalence of this rotation in office, and millions more will go unless it is abandoned.

Another grave objection to this system is that it gives the power of unlimited corruption to the President. By means of this vast patronage he is enabled to reward his favorites and influence elections, and that the power thus confided to him can be and is used without scruple, was shown in the elections of autumn last. In order, therefore, to prevent any such distribution of spoils, it is necessary that an entirely new system be called into vogue. We desire to see the same plan prevail here as prevails in Great Britain. There a man entering a Government office is retained so long as his behavior is good. The old clerks are of forty and fifty years' standing, and that they have been there so long is considered a reason for their yet longer continuance, not an argument for their removal.

The change of an Administration does not affect them. The great struggle for Cabinet places and national principles does not reach to the fifteen-hunhred-dollar clerks or the one-thousand-dollar messengers. What have they got to do with reform, or with Democratic or Republican policies? By the time they have acquired experience, they are better fitted to perform the duties of their positions than new hands could be; hence possession is considered nine-tenths of the law, and they are let alone—a system similar to that provided for in the recent Civil Service bill. Promotions are made the same as in the army. Clerks rise as vacancies above them occur, until they become Under-Secretaries. Admissions are made on examination, and the candidates enter at the foot of the ladder, and begin gradually to ascend. By this wise system the Government always has on hand a supply of experienced and competent servants, who thoroughly understand the duties of their posts, and have no inducements held out to mingle in the din of party politics. Purity in the minor officers is secured, and the spoils not exposed to a series of depredators, each of whom must be enriched out of the public purse.

We think that in the course of a few years the fallacy of rotation in office will be entirely done away with, and the same system of gradual promotions for services be in vogue here as is in force throughout all the departments of the Government of Great Britain.

The Ritualistic Controversy.

Fortunately for the peace and prosperity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, the adherents of Dr. Pusey are comparatively limited in numbers, and exercise a paramount influence in a few of the congregations of New York city only. But where their sway is undisputed, they are now making grand preparations for exercising it in the most unrestrained fashion. The first days of Lent are now upon us, and as this is the most solemn season of all the year, it will witness the introduction not only of the minor Ritualistic innovations, but likewise the robing of the chancel in black, the celebration of midnight services, and the chanting of hymns which savor strongly of the peculiarities of the Romish creed. The character of some of the more glaring of these innovations will be seen from the description, which we publish elsewhere to-day, of the ceremonies observed yesterday morning in St. Alban's Chapel, the grand centre of the Ritualistic worship of New York city.

It will be remembered that a week or so ago a solemn protest against the introduction and continuance of these innovations was issued, signed by twenty-eight of the Bishops of the United States. With these it is certain that Bishop Stevens, of this diocese, would have united, if he had not been absent from the country, thus leaving but fifteen who neglected or refused to co-operate in the anti-ritualistic crusade. The protest in question was directed mainly against the use of incense, the burning of lights, reverences to the table or elements of the Holy Sacrament, and the wearing of clerical attire heretofore unknown or materially different from that in common use, as innovations which violate the discipline of the Church, offend against its common order, hurt the authority of the magistrate, and wound the consciences of the weak brethren.

On Sunday last the protest was read from the pulpits of most of our city churches, eliciting the hearty approval of all who listened to it. It is being read in like manner in the different dioceses throughout the country. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, however, in communicating the protest of the majority of the Bishops to the clergymen of his diocese, accompanies it with a pastoral letter, which we published in full yesterday afternoon. In this epistle he takes strong ground against the innovations, which seem to him to "degrade the worship of Almighty God; and if not originated by superstition, certainly tend in that direction, and are in opposition to the spirit of the new dispensation, as well as to that of the reformed Scriptural Church." He strongly urges the avoidance of everything that is unusual and extraordinary, as tending to create a spirit of formalism at variance with the teachings of Christ and the Apostles.

As if to add weight to the protests of the American Bishops, accounts reach us just now of the proceedings with reference to these "unauthorized innovations" which were recently had in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, which embraces the greater part of the English branch of the Church. In the House of Bishops, every diocese in the Province being represented save seven, and six of the absent bishops being unavoidably detained, a resolution was adopted unanimously which strongly condemned any departure from the customary ritual, without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese being first obtained. This resolution received the concurrence of the Lower House of the Convocation. While it does not specifically denounce the new High Church formalities in such strong terms as are used by the American Bishops, and for such cogent reasons, it emphatically forbids their introduction before they are sanctioned and enjoined by the proper authorities of the Church, and this is certainly a great point gained by those who still adhere to the ritual simplicity and primitive faith of the early Church.

The Charge of Senatorial Bribery.

A few days since we published, editorially, the substance of the testimony made public by the House Investigating Committee in regard to the New York Custom House. The inference from the report was that Senators Doolittle and Patterson had each been allotted $5000. This was stated by witnesses, and accordingly credited by the Committee. In justice to both these gentlemen, we give to-day their remarks in the Senate, in which they emphatically deny that there is a particle of truth in the evidence. Mr. Doolittle says:—

"This charge, whether made directly or by implication—whether sought to be sustained by proof or inuendo—is absolutely and unqualifiedly false; and, from whatever source it comes, I pronounce it a base falsehood, a vile and cowardly slander, and I go further, sir, and say that in hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of cases in which during the ten years I have been in this body my recommendation has been sought and obtained, there is not a single instance in which any kind of pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. I have yet to see that man upon this earth who would dare to look me in the face and make me such an offer. Upon this and all other matters, I am ready to meet the most searching scrutity. So much for myself, but my duty is not done; the good name of my son has been called into question. Upon this subject, yesterday morning, I prepared a statement to submit to the Senate, but as I am told that the testimony is not all published, I shall therefore withhold it. Meantime, I will only say, when the truth is fully known there will be found nothing to reflect dishonor upon his character as a soldier or as a citizen."

Mr. Patterson said:—

"In looking over the papers I see I am involved in the same charges that are made against the Senator from Wisconsin, that of having received five thousand dollars from Mr. Smythe. I will dispose of these questions in a very few words. There is no direct charge made; it is an intended charge. All I have got to say is, it is false. False in its charges, false in its intentions, false in its inuendoes. I never received a copper from Mr. Smythe. If the Senate will permit me to say so, I will say it is false as hell."

The denial, if not sufficiently chaste, is certainly sufficiently emphatic.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

The following table shows the number of tons of Anthracite, and Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous coal which has been moved from the coal regions of the State to the seaboard since the opening of the trade in 1820:—

YEARS.	*Anthracite*	*Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous.*	*Grand Total.*
1820-1829	359,190	278,368	636,993
1830-1839	5,281,197	954,166	6,615,443
1840-1849	19,377,429	1,744,460	21,109,575
1850-1859	56,934,864	9,467,468	66,169,401
1860	8,143,938	1,485,517	9,629,455
1861	7,621,234	1,359,292	8,980,646
1862	7,499,553	1,350,716	9,015,594
1863	9,427,519	1,826,299	11,380,350
1864	9,998,046	1,749,142	11,747,984
1865	9,490,35	2,068,538	11,559,073
1866	12,399,547	2,338,316	14,738,063
Totals, 1820-1866	146,624,457	24,967,132	171,591,589

An examination of the figures will show that the amount transported last year was an increase on that of 1860 of full fifty per cent., and that it was about two-thirds of the entire amount transported from 1840 to 1849.

Shall the Law be Executed?—The Rebels at Alexandria having set the Reconstruction bill at defiance in the municipal election just held in that city, Senator Wilson very properly introduced a joint resolution in the Senate yesterday, declaring the municipal offices in that city vacant, and forbidding any person to attempt to exercise the authority of the same, under pain of fine and imprisonment.

This is right as far as it goes, but it is the duty of the President to execute the laws passed by Congress, and if he fails to do it Congress must provide a remedy. This issue is a vital one, and should be met at the very threshold. The Reconstruction bill promises the most happy results if it shall be faithfully carried out. The country will not tolerate any attempt on the part of the President to defeat its execution.

Collector Smythe Again.—Collector Smythe, of New York, is out with cards, letters, etc., denying that he ever made a dollar from the general order business, directly or indirectly, "and of course never distributed what he never received." If the Collector's memory is as treacherous and indistinct now as it was when he gave his testimony before Mr. Hulburd's Committee, his statements should be received with great allowance. No man can read the testimony taken before that Committee, and doubt that Mr. Smythe both received and "distributed" a large amount of money that came from the general order business, cartage, etc. The testimony of his own private secretary is conclusive upon that point.

General James A. Ekin.—We are glad to see among the confirmations by the Senate the name of General James A. Ekin, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General. General Ekin has discharged the duties of his arduous position during the entire war with ability and fidelity. He is an officer of unimpeachable honor, high worth, and thorough acquaintance with the intricacies of his department. There could be no selection with greater claim to merit, and his uniform courtesy and large experience eminently fit him for his responsible position.

Railway Workmen.—There are about one hundred and fifty thousand men employed on the railways of Great Britain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1m

NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.
He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 12 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.
JAY COOKE.
3 5 13 MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
2 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Address to the Graduates by Professor BIDDLE. The public are invited.
2 6 3t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB RINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.
3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1635 MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock.
N. M. FERNALD,
2 25 mth 4t* Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It always all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Tetter!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Salt Rheum!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Itching Piles!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Scald Head!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Barber's Itch!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures Ring Worms!
"Swayne's Ointment" } Cures All Skin Diseases!
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines*" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 21 hstu

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 12M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S
TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cachin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emuil de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28 tuth 2m 4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuths4p W. H. DUTTON.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

BUILDING HARDWARE.
200 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncanson and Anvil Nails, all sizes.
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes.
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivesl Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
5 7thstu No. 1221 MARKET Street.

STORE WANTED—ONE OF THE UPPER stories of a Store, about 20 by 100 feet, for a Drill-room. Location central. Address, with terms and location, A. H. B.,
11* Telegraph Office.

WANTED, TO HIRE—18 SECOND-HAND U. S. Rifle Muskets, in good order, together with bayonets and waist belts. Address A. H. B.,
11* Telegraph Office.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.

Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.

EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.
Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.]

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,
No. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON AND HALIBUT.

Smoked Salmon, Halibut, and Yarmouth Bloaters.

SPICED SALMON,
AND
VERY CHOICE MESS MACKEREL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m 4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m 4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

L. KNOWLES, W. B. KNOWLES, CHARLES P. PEROT,
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
RECEIVERS OF ALL KINDS OF
FLOUR,
3 6 2t*] NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CONDITION
OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
On the 31st of December, 1866.

Capital Stock, all paid in, 2000 shares		$1,000,000 00
Amount of Cash deposited in National Bank of the Commonwealth	$12,202 40	
Amount of Cash deposited in Citizens' Bank	20,424 82	
Amount of Cash on hand	3,585 16	
		36,212 16
Premiums in hands of Agents, in course of collection and transmission		138,804 82
Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens		532,138 00
STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
United States	484,296 25	
New York State	112,816 75	
Bank Stock	10,185 00	
		577,298 00
Temporary Loans secured by Stocks and Bonds		371,339 00
Amount of Premium Notes at 7 7 Interest		1,376,355 23
All the other Assets		223,411 99
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of Losses paid during the year		313,802 00
Losses during the year contested		None.
Losses settled, but not yet due, and Losses reported, but not yet known		132,000 00
Dividends declared		68,126 50
INCOME.		
Premiums received		1,424,003 27
Interest received on Investments		189,922 66
Income from other sources		5,132 34
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses paid during the year		313,802 00
Dividends paid during the year		130,856 79
Expenses, including Commissions and Fees to Agents and Officers		105,849 15
Taxes paid by the Company		9,758 42
All other expenses, purchased Policies, Annuities, etc		68,362 14
Return Premiums		979 81

HENRY STOKES, PRESIDENT.
J. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

Sworn and subscribed to January 6, 1867, before M. B. MACLAY, Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, by HENRY STOKES, President Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

JAMES P. CARR,
GENERAL AGENT AND ATTORNEY
For the State of Pennsylvania.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 418 WALNUT Street,
3 6 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461 81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537 80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker.	

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mths4 t] Secretary and Treasurer.

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

5-20s 5-20s
McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,
PATENT MACHINE
PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK
MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.
Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
¼ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.
Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 2 7 thstu1m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JAPANESE AT THE ACADEMY.—The Academy of Music was crowded again last evening with a very fashionable audience, to witness the truly wonderful feats of Risley & Maguire's Troupe of Japanese Gymnasts and Jugglers. They appear this evening in a very attractive programme.

Apropos, we observe the following account of a troupe of Japanese Jugglers in a London paper of late date:—

A company of acrobats, conjurers, and jugglers, from Japan, have establtshed themselves at St. Martin's Hall, London, where, richly habited in their native costume, they go through a series of feats that may be accepted as a specimen of the amusements that find favor in a region to which the attention of the public has of late been more than commonly directed. That they are genuine Japanese, says a London journal, there can be no reasonable doubt, inasmuch as their testimonials are plainly inscribed on their features. The juggling tricks of the Japanese are most remarkable, two of these being of a kind altogether new to a European public. In one of them a large top, spun with a string on exactly the same principle as the common peg-top used by schoolboys, is made to display a degree of docility that almost entitles it to be classed among the more intelligent members of the brute creation. The juggler throws it out with a force which enables it to remain spinning for several minutes. Sometimes he sets it loose altogether, and compels it to bound from its perpendicular, and remain spinning at an angle of forty-five degrees; sometimes he detains it at the further end of his string, which becomes rigid by the tension, and takes now a horizontal, now a vertical position, the top on occasion flying up into a box suspended from the ceiling, and causing a shower of gold-leaf to fall upon the juggler.

The crowning feat of the "top-spinner," as he is called, is to land the top into a sort of wooden tramroad, that extends from the front to the back of the platform, and to the front again on the opposite side, varied by all sorts of curves and angles, and passing through strange miniature edifices built in the Japanese style. Through the force of a single throw the top completes the whole of its journey along this intricate road, going over two vertical semi-circular curves just as it is about to reach him. The performance of this trick constitutes the whole duty of the top-spinner, and the same may be said of the so-called "butterfly trick," which is the other great achievement of the evening.

To perform this the juggler tears a piece of paper into small fragments, out of two of which he makes a pair of artificial butterflies, about the size of life. By the aid of two fans he not only keeps them floating in the air, but makes them settle on a large bouquet of flowers, and dart in and out of a porcelain vase. For the most part the entertainment is enlivened by the delighted shrieks and shouts of two Japanese children, who encourage the juggler in the discharge of his duty, and occupy that sort of mid position between spectator and performer which belongs to the clown of an equestrian ring. The hilarity thus promoted is qualified by a dismal accompaniment played on the musical instruments of Japan, which endures nearly the whole of the evening. Other members of the troupe go through feats on the tight rope, and do a few conjuring tricks; but in these there is no great novelty, and the deliberate slowness with which the Japanese make their preparations contrasts disadvantageously with the nimble European artists of the same kind. But the "top" and the "butterfly" are really unique, and should be seen by every one who takes an interest in the quasi-occult arts to which they belong. If there is any deception in the tricks, they are still more ingenious; if there is none, they are marvellous.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

AN "APPEAL" FROM THE SOUTH.—The following letter appears in one of our contemporaries. It needs no comment, but can speak for itself:

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C., March 1.—To His Honor the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I addressed you twice by letter informing you of the fact that the section of country (Lancaster District, S. C.) in which I reside is famine-stricken, confident that a city bearing the title of "Brotherly Love" would not neglect, or treat with indifference, the appeal which I made for relief. But it appears that I was mistaken. I cannot refrain from expressing my great regret that a city which in times past was liberally patronized by the South, should now turn a deaf ear to the cries of her starving women and children, and wait for the compulsory press of law to enforce a duty of humanity—for it is probable that the Federal Government will make an appropriation for our relief rather than permit us to appeal to foreign countries. I hope that the people of the "City of Brotherly Love" will yet sustain the meaning of this noble title by setting to work and sending us that which will cast joy into the eyes of famishing mothers and helpless children. The cities around about Philadelphia are contributing liberally. Shall the "City of Brotherly Love" be a desert island in this work of benevolence? May the great God of mercy open her eyes to our wants, and warm her heart, now cold to us, that her well-doing might raise a smile, and not a blush of shame, upon the face of the humane founder of her State, were he a witness of her conduct.

Whether Philadelphia contributes or not for our relief, we may, by the blessing of the Almighty, rise once more from our fallen state, and afford a rich harvest for Northern commerce. But how could Philadelphia, who neglected us in our deepest distress, ask a share of this? But shall I say, "Gales cared for none of these things?" I hope not; the women of Philadelphia will save the city—their sweet humanity will do the good work. They will send contributions to Lancasterville, South Carolina, for the relief of the orphans of Lancaster district. They will allow them corn, all they ask—the food of beasts.

Yours, with profound consideration,
J. F. G. MITTAG.

MYSTERIOUS POCKET-PICKING.—Mr. Charles Buob, a butcher in the Eastern Market, met with a curious loss this morningabout 4 o'clock. He had just entered the market-house and pulled off his coat, which had in it a pocket-book containing between four and five hundred dollars in money, and a promissory note for $100, and thrown it down on his stall, when another butcher picked up the coat, and threw it, in sport, to a third. It was thrown back again and Mr. Buob took it, but the money was gone. The two men were searched, but it had flown, and no trace of it was left. The unfortunate loser offers a liberal reward for the recovery of the money.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Richard McLaughlin was arrested last night at Broad and Lombard streets, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. It appears that he assaulted a woman about 8 o'clock last evening, and drew a billy to strike her, when she screamed and attracted the attention of an officer to the place, who arrested McLaughlin, and took him to the Station House. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, who committed him to answer the charge.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.—James Smith was arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets, yesterday morning, on a charge of larceny. It is asserted that James selected a shawl from the wardrobe of a lady in that neighborhood named Mrs. Catharine McLaughlin, and confiscated it. The shawl was reported to be worth $3 07 by very exact computation. James had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer.

ASH WEDNESDAY—LENTEN SERVICES IN THE EPISCOPAL AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—Yesterday being Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, it was observed by the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in this city, with the usual impressive solemnities. Those of the former denomination were open for services appropriate to the day.

The services in the Catholic churches, as is usual on such occasions, were invested with many formalities. Before the celebration of the Mass, the ashes to be used were blessed by the priests, according to the prescriptions of the ritual, by anthems, prayers, the sprinkling of holy water, and blessed incense. The Mass was then celebrated, after which the persons in the congregation approached the altar, and kneit to be marked with the sign of the cross. The officiating priests then walked up and down within the altar rails, and with the blessed ashes, true symbol of humility, marked upon the forehead of each suppliant the sign of the cross, repeating as they did so the words, "Memento homo quod pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris." The whole ceremonial was profoundly impressive.

WILL OF THE LATE NATALE PERELLI.—The following is the will of the late Natale Perelli in full:—

I, Natale Perelli, for a number of years residing in the city of Philadelphia, being weak in body but of sound disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills by me heretofore made.

All my estate and property whatsoever and wheresoever I give and bequeath to my two children, Napoleon Perelli and Elvira Botta, both now or late residing in Milan, in Italy, to have and to hold to them absolutely and forever, share and share alike.

I name, constitute and appoint as the executors hereof, my two friends, Alfred Durand and C. (Constant) Guillou, hereby fully authorizing them to take all such measures for the early settlement of my estate and its transmission to my legatees as they may deem most expedient.

NATALE PARELLI.

Philada., February 25, 1867.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE was captured last evening at the Commercial Hotel, on Sixth street, by Detective George H. Smith. The person who was thus taken into custody rejoices in two separate cognomens, one of which is Otto Peltz and the other Frederic Robinson. For some time past he had been employed as a clerk in a rope and twine establishment in New York city, where he unfortunately fell into habits that were as expensive as they were dashing. Finding the salary paid him by his employer insufficient to sustain his rapid career, he appropriated such sums of money belonging to the establishment as he found himself capable of expending. A short time since his operations in this line were detected, and he came to Philadelphia, succeeding for three days in keeping himself out of the reach of the detectives, who were on the lookout for him. Last evening, however, Detective Smith brought his career to a termination, by arresting him on the charge of grand larceny.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The following licenses were issued by the City Commissioners since our last report:—M. Rennet, No. 255 N. Fifth street; Darby Wright, No. 104 N. Water street; Peter Small, N. W. corner Seventh and Christian streets; Mrs. A. Ohrneman, No. 728 Filbert street; Robert J. Hagerty, No. 1000 Lombard street; C. M. Jay, No. 132 N. Front street; Andrew Schwarzman, No. 226 N. Second street; Titus Sauter, No. 238 Vine street; Joseph Walls, S. E. corner Richmond and Palmer streets; Annie Mayer, No. 214 New street; Christian Graeve, No. 1312 Ridge avenue; Joseph H. Sinex, No. 1351 South street; Joseph Park, No. 516 S. Seventh street; James Young, No. 331 S. Seventh street; Patrick Ferris, No. 2212 Market street; Michael Larkey, No. 233 Callowhill street; Benjamin A. Hendricks, No. 1214 N. Third street; Aug. Weizel, No. 409 S. Sixth street; Benjamin Leiby, No. 357 Monroe street; Folyard E. Degan, No. 939 Passyunk road.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A man by the name of Patrick Devlin was arrested yesterday afternoon at Second and Jefferson streets, on a charge of assault and battery. Patrick, it is averred, is in the habit of indulging to excess in whisky. Yesterday morning he had been drinking until he was in a state of inebriety. On his way home he thought that he had not got enough, and on reaching there he demanded some money from his wife. She told him she had none, whereupon he raised up his fist and knocked her down, and then kicked her about the room. Her piercing screams brought the police and several of the neighoors to her assistance, and Patrick was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to answer.

BEAT HIS MOTHER.—William Hubbard was arrested yesterday morning at Twentieth and Carlton streets, on a charge of assault and battery, and assaulting an officer. It is asserted that William paid a visit to his mother at a late hour on Tuesday night, whilst laboring under the effects of ardent spirits. He became very quarrelsome, and made an assault upon his mother, and then smashed up the furniture. Officer Kimes, of the police, undertook to arrest him, when he assaulted him, but was soon taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who, after hearing the circumstances of the case, held him in $1000 bail to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A couple of men went into a saloon at Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, and after taking something to counteract the effects of the storm outside, in payment of their liquor bill one of them offered a one-dollar bill that purported to have been issued by one of our National banks. Upon looking at it the bartender discovered it to be a counterfeit, and had both of the men arrested. They were taken to the Fifth District Station House, and had a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. J. L. Hill testified that about half-past 11 o'clock the two, with a couple of others, went in his saloon on Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, and when they left Fagan put down the bill to pay for what they had. They said that the counterfeit one dollar note was all they had. Subsequently Fagan paid fifty cents.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND FESTIVAL.—A grand Temperance Festival, the seventh given by Lady Washington Social, No. 11, will be held to-night in the upper saloon of Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, at which festival all who desire intellectual and substantial enjoyment should be present. The array of musical talent secured for the occasion is large, representing some of our first vocalists. The more substantial part of the entertainment is under the immediate charge of a well-known caterer. Judging from the past, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, we are certain that it will be a success in every department.

AN AGED WIFE-BEATER.—Cases of ill usage on the part of husbands are so frequent that they hardly deserve a notice in the record of local occurrences. Alderman Sinex, however, had a case before him yesterday that was rather unusual. An old man named Thomas Riley, aged sixty years, was arrested at his residence in Abigail street, yesterday morning, on a charge of beating his wife. After hearing the details of the case Alderman Sinex held him in $400 bail to answer.

CHARGE OF HOUSE ROBBERY.—James King was charged with robbing the house of Mr. Harg, in Wallace street, of $16,000 in United States bonds. He and another man had been engaged in the robbery which took place at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d of February last. Held in $7000 bail to appear this day week, at the Central Station, to answer the charge before Alderman Beitler.

APPOINTMENT.—Amos Redderow, Esq., has been appointed Treasurer of the West Jersey Ferry Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac H. Porter, Esq. Mr. Redderow has been acting in this capacity during the former Treasurer's illness, and the appointment of such an intelligent and capable gentleman will give entire satisfaction.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE SLIPS.—Now is the season for covering furniture with slips; saves furniture, and prevents moths. Linens in great variety, and competent hands to fit slips, at W. Henry Fatten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OPEN AND SHUT!—Congress No. 39 and No. 40 makes as complete a thing as does the weather, puzzling anybody to tell where winter leaves off and spring begins. If it was not for the beautiful display of spring overcoats at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, we might think we were in the depths of winter.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, curtains, cornices, bedding, and upholstery at W. Henry Patten's West-end Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

YOU CANNOT annihilate the fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" by exposing a robe or handkerchief perfumed with it to the air. Time only renders the aroma more delicate and *spirituel*. Washing alone removes it.—*Watertown Journal.*

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Upholstery work done. Prices are reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SEE THE AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FORTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—It will prove greatly advantageous to gentlemen of taste to purchase their fancy shirts of McIntire & Brother, Varieties, Zephyrs, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

AYRES—HAYES.—On the 7th instant, by Rev. E. R. Beadle, at the Second Presbyterian Church, G. RALSTON AYRES and LAURA, youngest daughter of Robert Hayes, Esq., both of this city.

MILLER—EARLEY.—On Tuesday morning, March 5, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Walker Jackson, Mr. SOLOMON S. MILLER to Miss SALLIE, daughter of E. S. Earley, Esq., of this city. (Reading papers will please copy.)

DIED.

PARRY.—On Third-day, the 5th instant, JACOB PARRY, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pa., on Sixth-day, the 8th of Third month, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to Chester.

SCOTT.—On the 5th instant at 10½ o'clock A. M., JAMES W. SCOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1907 Green street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock M. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.)

SKIFFINGTON.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE SKIFFINGTON, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1150 Hancock street, below Girard avenue, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, in the 76th year of his age, formerly of Hatborough, Montgomery county.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1741 N. Tenth street, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

SOLID CAST STEEL LATHING HATCHETS. Every plasterer can judge of the superiority of such an article over the usual kind. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS riveted to its under side, which protect it from burning or wear, Coates' Patent Flat Iron Holders are claimed by him to last six times as long as any of the usual kind. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR COAL-BIN there is often enough good coal buried among the dust to pay for several Coal and Ash Sifters. It may, therefore, be economical to buy a Patent Sifter or Sieve, of which we have a variety.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15§

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuth3m5p

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7§

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.
MULLIKIN & FEATHER,
Have removed to
NOS. 16 AND 18 NORTH FIFTH STREET
And desire to call the attention of the Trade to their large assortment of Goods, comprising every article used by PLUMBERS GAS, and STEAM FITTERS. 3 14§

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING
STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

No new Philadelphia appointments have been made, yet it is believed the President will send in again the names of those not acted on by the Senate; but vigorous efforts are being made by outside parties to arrange a new state of things. Some strange combinations may be looked for soon. The President and Secretaries are overwhelmed with place-hunters.

The Impeachment Question.

The reply of the President to the Committees who waited upon him to inform him of the organization of the two Houses, "that he had no communication to make to them at this time," is regarded as significant of his intended action in the event of an immediate impeachment prosecution. It is stated on excellent authority that he will decline to appear before the Senate upon an arraignment, assigning as a reason that the present body, representing fully only twenty States, cannot legally entertain the question. This anticipates a collision between the Executive and Congress that members of the latter already talk of providing against.

Preparatory Arrangements for Putting in Force the Military Reconstruction Act.

The subject of reconstructing the Rebel States, which causes so much excitement and comment among the people at large, is now being considered by the President and his Cabinet, in connection with General Grant, and I am informed from high sources that in a few days Mr. Johnson will be ready to perform the duty imposed upon him by the new plan adopted by Congress. Secretary Stanton and General Grant are engaged in preparing instructions for the guidance of the five Generals to be assigned to the five districts created by the new act. A detailed statement of these instructions would be premature at the present time, inasmuch as they have not as yet been laid before the President for his official sanction. They will point out the duties of the respective generals under the new law, and recommend in all cases the adoption of such a course as will cause the least possible amount of hardship to the people of the late Rebel States. Moderation and prudence will be enjoined upon the commanders, who in all cases will be expected to avoid conflicts with the civil law when practicable. The Generals will continue to perform their duties until such time as the people of the States affected take measures to reorganize pursuant to the provisions of the Congressional programme of reconstruction. I am reliably informed that the new military commanders who will have charge of this important work will be Major-Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield, and Ord.

Bills Vetoed by the President.

The following is a complete list of the bills vetoed by the President during the Thirty-ninth Congress, and of the bills which were passed over the veto, and those which became laws without the Presidential signature:—

First Session.—To enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau: vetoed February 19, 1866.

To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication; vetoed, and passed April 9, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, vetoed May, 1866.

To enable the New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market; vetoed June, 1866.

To continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes;" vetoed; passed July 16, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; not signed; failed through the adjournment of Congress.

Second Session.—To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; vetoed; passed January 8, 1867, over veto.

To admit the State of Colorado into the Union: vetoed January 18, 1867.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union: vetoed; passed February 9, 1867, over veto.

To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States: vetoed; passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

To regulate the tenure of office: vetoed: passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without their return:—

To repeal section 13 of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862: became a law January 22, 1867.

To regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States; became a law January 31, 1867.

To regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House and for other purposes; became a law February 22, 1867.

To declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States;" became a law February 22, 1867.

Recapitulation.—Vetoes, 10; pocket vetoes, 1; laws passed over veto, 6; vetoes sustained, 4; became laws without signature, 4.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Presidency of the National Mechanics' Bank—The Sunday Car Question—Political Rumors, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Mr. Michael Warner has resigned the Presidency of the National Mechanics' Bank, and George S. Brown, of the firm of Alexander Brown & Brother, has been elected in his place.

The majority of the Committee of the Maryland Senate have reported against running the Baltimore passenger cars on Sundays. The Baltimore bill for a new municipal election will pass, but the bill for a State Convention is doubtful.

Governor Cox, it is supposed, will bring a libel suit against some newspapers for slander.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—Mr. McCandless presented a petition from the Grand Jurors of Philadelphia for an increase of pay, also against the construction of any bridge over the Schuylkill without a draw; also the petition of pilots and merchants against any change in the pilot laws.

Mr. Connell read a petition, numerously signed, from citizens of Philadelphia, against the sale of liquors in said city.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the act to prohibit and punish prize fights; also negatively on the act allowing interested parties to testify in their own suits.

Among the bills presented were the following:—

McCandless, an act for the reorganization of the militia of the State. This is substantially the New York Militia Law.

Also an act changing the penalties for non-compliance with the Militia Law of 1864—under which the Grey Reserves are organized.

Mr. Connell, an act imposing a tax upon horses kept for pleasure or hire in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee of the Senate to report no railroad charter unless sections are inserted that not less than fifteen thousand dollars per mile is first subscribed and ten per cent. paid in upon the same, and making the stockholders individually liable.

This resolution, Mr. Coleman stated, did not express his own views; but as the Senate had, by sundry votes upon the Free Railroad law, accepted the above proposition as applicable to all companies to be formed under that law, he saw no reason why the provisions should not be made general to all railroad corporations organized in the State. The resolution was, however, withdrawn.

The Free Railroad law came up for consideration and final passage. The position of this bill has been as follows:—Various Senators from the western and central part of the State have for two years past urged the passage of a law allowing any persons willing to furnish money to build railroads anywhere in Pennsylvania. Under the auspices of these gentlemen this bill was prepared. The friends of this bill being in a minority, a new act was presented with the same title by the majority. This new act was rejected and opposed by western and central Senators, as not being sufficiently liberal, but was passed by a vote of a majority.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes to 4 nays.

House of Representatives.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the bill abolishing the office of State Military Agent. It was decided not to abolish the office, and the House agrees, by vote of 60 ayes to 30 nays, to pay the existing agents.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 7.

Congress to Adjourn Until the 8th of May

Mr. Pomeroy, in accordance with the programme adopted in caucus last night, offered a resolution in the House to-day for an adjournment of the House from Monday next [illegible] the 8th of May. Mr. Holman moved [illegible] the resolution on the table, and the ayes [illegible] being taken, Mr. Holman's motion was [illegible] the resolution was carried by a vote [illegible].

It is doubtful if the Senate will [illegible] the House resolution adjourning until [illegible]. It is known that a majority of the Senate favor an adjournment until October.

The Impeachment Question.

At the caucus last night there was a sharp passage between General Butler and Mr. Bingham. General Butler urged the shortest possible recess, and very plainly told Mr. Wilson the question of impeachment should not be referred to a Committee of which he (Wilson) was chairman. A postponement until October was virtually an abandonment of impeachment.

Mr. Bingham replied sharply to General Butler, alleging that it was arrogant and presumptuous in him to attempt to dictate to his peers. The loss of the motion to refer to a special committee is considered a virtual defeat of General Butler's tactics in regard to the impeachment question.

Appointments.

A number of appointments of Postmasters were sent in to the Senate to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Anthony offered a resolution to add to the thirteenth rule of the Senate a provision, thus, "All amendments to appropriation bills coming from a committee, shall, one day before they are offered in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations." Adopted.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation of $30,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to treat with the Indians, and secure their removal further West. Ordered to be printed.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain public property at Harper's Ferry. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Ross presented a bill to give the right of franchise to certain settlers on the Cherokee settlement, in the State of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ross (Kansas) introduced a bill donating a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation for the exclusive use of the public roads.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a bill declaring the bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, and the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo., legal structures. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to pay certain Missouri troops who served in the late war. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Henderson introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting or holding office on account of color.

Mr. Saulsbury raised the point of order that, as the Constitution of the United States had been blotted out of existence, it could not be amended.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Henderson gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to provide for the representation of the Rebel States in Congress at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Howe introduced a resolution to extend the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers for the period of five years. Passed.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a military road from Galveston, Texas, to Little Rock, Arkansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Cragin (N. Y.) introduced a bill to regulate the petit jurors in the Territory of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Van Winkle offered a resolution for the printing of 35,000 copies of the existing revenue laws. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire what further legislation was necessary to perfect the arrangement for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, and whether it would be advisable to make the *Globe* printers responsible to the Senate instead of, as now, to the publishers of the *Globe*.

Mr. Conness complained that the debates had not been promptly published during the session, and that they were now several days behindhand.

Mr. Fessenden argued that it was physically impossible to keep up the publication of the debates during the closing days of the session, when the Senate was in almost continuous session. It was impossible not to get behind under such circumstances.

Mr. Conness, in the course of further remarks, complained of the habit of withholding speeches for alteration and amendment, reorganizing and reconstructing sentences, and presenting to constituents speeches never made in Congress.

Mr. Anthony said that there was an unfortunate difference between the reporters of the *Globe* and its publishers, the merits of which he could not determine. It was evident there was something defective, when the debates were so far behindhand as they were now, and he thought this defect ought to be remedied.

The resolution of Mr. Morrill was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds to assign a room to the Committee on Appropriations, and generally to re-assign the rooms so far as may be agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) called up the bill construing the bill to increase the duty on wool and woollens, to take effect ten days after its passage.

Mr. Sherman explained that since offering the bill he had received information from the Secretary of the Treasury which induced him to move its indefinite postponement. It was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Drake (M.) introduced a bill for the relief of John H. Ellis, Paymaster of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Several bills offered yesterday were taken from the table, and referred to the committee appointed to-day.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and to facilitate reconstruction, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and announcing his purpose to promulgate it. Laid on the table.

Also, the following telegraphic despatch:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—To the Speaker of the House of Representatives Fortieth Congress:—The members of the South Carolina Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, send greeting to Congress and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the passage of the Reconstruction bill, to protect in their rights all classes in the South. (Signed) LEVI SCOTT, President.
A. WEBSTER, Secretary.

Also a communication from the Hon. John Hogan, announcing that he contested the seat of William A. Pile, as representative from the First Congressional District of Missouri.

Also a communication from the late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in reference to an appropriation in the Deficiency bill for completing repairs and furnishing the President's House.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, urging an appropriation for the expenses of the commission to the Indian country.

Mr. Stevens, in connection with the latter communication, introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the purpose indicated, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, as a question of privilege, offered a concurrent resolution that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday next, they adjourn to meet on Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired whether it was necessary to include the Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy did not suppose it was, and he modified the resolution so as to apply only to the adjournment of the House.

The resolution was adopted without a division.

The rules having been suspended, a resolution introduced by Mr. Kelley was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, to report a bill declaring who shall call conventions for the reorganization of the Rebel States, and providing for the registration of voters; and that, in all elections until the constitution of such States shall have been approved by Congress, voting shall be by ballot.

Canadian Affairs—2000 Volunteers Called Out—Another Raid Expected.

TORONTO, March 7.—It is understood that orders have been received from headquarters to put 2000 volunteers in readiness for immediate service on the frontier. It is supposed that the authorities have received information of an intended Fenian movement.

The Atlantic Cable.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., March 7, 1867.—The trouble on the Irish telegraph line still continues. No reliable accounts of the cause of the detention has been received. The break is between Valentia and Killarney Island. Despatches from the United States are forwarded by cars across the interruption.

From Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Judge Underwood and fourteen others have sent a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the Reconstruction act has been openly defied by the authorities of Alexandria, Va., and holding that the act distinctly and positively enfranchised the colored citizens of the Rebel States, and asking relief in the premises; also asking that all Rebels should be compelled to stand upon the Union platform before their forfeited political rights are restored to them.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Attorney-General of this State has decided that foreign insurance companies cannot come here and do business under one license.

Father Tesmet, G. P. Beauvais, and the Hon. Mr. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, passed through St. Joseph yesterday, *en route* for that place.

Fire in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—A fire last night at Youngstown, Ohio, destroyed property to the amount of $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $50,000. The principal sufferers were Packard & Co. and A. Howell. The origin of the f

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Some Curious Investigations.

"SINGING AND DANCING" FLAME.

The following abstract of Professor Tyndall's curious experimental lecture upon singing and dancing flame, delivered at the Royal Institution, has been contributed by himself to the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine.*

The sounding of a hydrogen flame when inclosed within a glass tube was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Higgins, in 1777. The subject has been since investigated by Chladni, De La Rive, Faraday, Wheatstone, Rijke, Sondhauss, and Kundt. The action of unisonant sounds on flames inclosed in tubes has been investigated by Count Schaffgotsch and myself. The jumping of a naked fish-tail flame, in response to musical sounds, was first noticed by Professor Leconte at a musical party in the United States. He made the important observation that the flame did not jump until it was near flaring. That the discovery was not further followed up by this learned investigator was probably due to too great a stretch of courtesy on his part towards myself. Last year, while preparing the experiments for one of my "Juvenile Lectures," my late assistant, Mr. Barrett, observed the effect independently; and he afterwards succeeded in illustrating it by some very striking experiments. With a view to the present discourse, and also to the requirements of a forthcoming work on sound, the subject of sounding and sensitive flames has been recently submitted to examination in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. The principal results of the inquiry are embodied in the following abstract:—

"Pass a steadily burning candle rapidly through the air, you obtain an indented band of light, while an almost musical sound heard at the same time announces the rhythmic character of the motion. If, on the other hand, you blow against a candle flame, the fluttering noise produced indicates a rhythmic action. When a fluttering of the air is produced at the embouchure of an organ pipe, the resonance of the pipe reinforces that particular pulse of the flutter whose period of vibration coincides with its own, and raises it to a musical sound. When a gas flame is introduced into an open tube of suitable length and width, the current of air passing over the flame produces such a flutter, which the resonance of the tube exalts to a musical sound. Introducing a gas flame into this tin tube three feet long, we obtain a rich musical note; introducing it into a tube six feet long, we obtain a note an octave deeper—the pitch of the note depending on the length of the tube. Introducing the flame into this third tube, which is fifteen feet long, the sound assumes extraordinary intensity. The vibrations which produce it are sufficiently powerful to shake the pillars, floors, seats, gallery, and the five or six hundred people who occupy the seats and gallery. The flame is sometimes extinguished by its own violence, and ends its peal by an explosion as loud as a pistol shot. The roar of a flame in a chimney is of this character; it is a rude attempt at music. By varying the size of the flame, these tubes may be caused to emit their harmonic sounds. Passing from large pipes to small ones, we obtain a series of musical notes which rise in pitch as the tube diminishes in length. This flame, surrounded by a tube 17⅞ inches long, vibrates 458 times in a second; while that contained in this tube, 10⅜ inches long, vibrates 717 times in a second. Owing to the intense heat of the sounding column, these numbers are greater than those corresponding to organ pipes of the same length sounding in air. The vibrations of the flame consist of a series of partial extinctions and revivals of the flame. The singing flame appears continuous; but if the head be moved to and fro, or if an opera glass directed to the flame be caused to move to and fro, or if, after the method of Wheatstone, the flame be regarded in a mirror which is caused to rotate, the images due to the revivals of the flame are separated from each other, and form a chain of flames of great beauty. With a longer tube and larger flame, by means of a concave mirror, I can project this chain of flames upon a screen. I first clasp my hand round the end of the tube so as to prevent the current of air which causes the flutter from passing over the flame; the image of the flame is now steady upon the screen before you. I move the mirror, and you have this continuous luminous band. I withdraw my hand, the current of air passes over the flame, and instantly the band breaks up into a chain of images. A position can be chosen in the tube at which the flame bursts spontaneously into song. A position may also be chosen where the flame is silent, but at which, if it could only be started, it would continue to sound. It is possible to start such a silent flame by a pitch-pipe, by the siren, or by the human voice. It is also possible to cause one flame to effect the musical ignition of another. The sound which starts the flame must be nearly in unison with its own. Both flames must be so near unison as to produce distinct beats. A flame may be employed to detect sonorous vibrations in air. Thus, in front of this resonant case, which supports a large and powerful tuning fork, I move this bright gas flame to and fro. A continuous band of light is produced, slightly indented through the friction of the air. The fork is now sounded, and instantly this band breaks up into a series of distinct images of the flame. Approaching the same flame towards either end of one of our tin tubes with the sounding flames within it, and causing it to move to and fro, the sonorous vibrations also effect the breaking up of the band of light into a chain of images. In this glass tube, fourteen inches long, a flame is sounding. I bring the flat flame of a fish-tail burner over the tube, the broad sipe of the flame being at right angles to the axis of the tube. The fish-tail flame instantly emits a musical note of the same pitch as that of the singing flame, but of different quality. Its sound is, in fact, that of a membrane, the part of which it here plays. Against a broad bat's-wing flame I allow a sheet of air, issuing from a thin slit, to impinge. A musical note is the consequence. The note can be produced by air or by carbonic acid, but it is produced with greater force and purity by oxygen. The pitch of the note depends on the distance of the slit from the flame. Before you burns a bright candle flame. I may shout, clap my hands, sound this whistle, strike this anvil with a hammer, or explode a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; though sonorous waves pass in each case through the air, the candle is absolutely insensible to the sound; there is no motion of the flame. I now urge from this small blowpipe a narrow stream of air through the flame of the candle, producing thereby an incipient flutter, and reducing the brightness of the flame. I now sound the whistle; the flame jumps visibly. Matters may be so arranged that when the whistle sounds the flame shall be either almost restored to its pristine brightness, or the amount of light it still possesses shall disappear. Before you now burns a bright flame from a fish-tail burner. I may, as before, shout, clap my hands, sound a whistle, or strike an anvil; the flame remains steady and without response. I urge against the broad face of the flame a stream of air from the blow-pipe just employed. The flame is cut in two by the stream of air; it flutters slightly; and now, when the whistle is sounded, the flame instantly starts. A knock on the table causes the two half flames to unite and form for an instant a flame of the ordinary shape. By a slight variation of the experiment, the two side flames disappear when the whistle is sounded, and a central tongue of flame is thrust forth in their stead.

"Passing from a fish-tail to a bat's-wing burner, I obtain this broad, steady flame. It is quite insensible to the loudest sound which would be tolerable here. The flame is fed from this gas-holder, which places a power of pressure at my disposal unattainable from the gas-pipes of the Institution. I turn on more gas. The flame enlarges, but it is still insensible to sound. I enlarge it still more, and now a slight flutter of its edge answers to the sound of the whistle. Turning on a little more gas, and sounding again, the jumping of the flame is still more distinct. Finally I turn on gas until the flame is on the point of roaring, as flames do when the pressure is too great. I now sound my whistle; the flame roars and thrusts suddenly upward eight long quivering tongues. I strike this distant anvil with a hammer; the flame instantly responds by thrusting forth its tongues. Another flame is now before you. It issues from a burner formed of ordinary gas tubing by my assistant. The flame is eighteen inches long, and smokes copiously. I sound the whistle; the flame falls to a height of nine inches, the smoke disappears, and the brilliancy of the flame is augmented. Here are two other flames, also issuing from burners formed by my assistant. The one of them is long, straight, and smoky; the other is short, forked, and brilliant. I sound the whistle; the long flame becomes short, forked, and brilliant; the forked flame becomes long and smoky. As regards, therefore, their response to the sonorous waves, the one of these flames is the exact complement of the other. Here are various flat flames, ten inches high and about three inches across at their widest part. They are purposely made forked flames. When the whistle sounds, the plane of each flame turns ninety degrees round, and continues in its new position as long as the whistle continues to sound. Here, again, is a flame of admirable steadiness and brilliancy, issuing from a single circular orifice in a common iron nipple. I whistle, clap my hands, strike the anvil, and produce other sounds; the flame is perfectly steady. Observe the gradual change from this apathy to sensitiveness. The flame is now four inches high. I make its height six inches; it is still indifferent. I make it ten inches; a barely perceptible quiver responds to the whistle. I make it fourteen inches high, and now it jumps briskly the moment the anvil is tapped or the whistle sounded. I augment the pressure; the flame is now sixteen inches long, and you observe a quivering which announces that the flame is near roaring. I increase the pressure; it now roars, and shortens at the same time to a height of eight inches. I diminish the pressure a little; the flame is again sixteen inches long, but it is on the point of roaring. It stands, as it were, on the brink of a precipice. The whistle pushes it over. Observe, it shortens when the whistle sounds, exactly as it did when the pressure was in excess. The sonorous pulses, in fact, furnish the supplement of energy necessary to produce the roar and shorten the flame. This is the simple philosophy of all these sensitive flames.

"The pitch of the note chosen to push the flame over the brink is not a matter of indifference. I have here a tuning-fork which vibrates 256 times in a second, emitting a clear and forcible note. It has no effect upon this flame. Here are three other forks, vibrating respectively 320, 384, and 512 times in a second. Not one of them produces the slightest impression upon the flame. But, besides their fundamental notes, these forks can be caused to sound a series of over notes of very high pitch. I sound this series of notes; the vibrations are now 1600, 2000, 2400, and 3200 per second respectively. The flame jumps in response to each of these notes, the response to the highest note of the series being the most prompt and energetic of all. To the tap of a hammer upon a board the flame responds; but to the tap of the same hammer upon an anvil the response is much more brisk and animated. The reason is, that the clang of the anvil is rich in the higher tones, to which the flame is most sensitive. Here again is an inverted bell, which I cause to sound by means of a fiddle bow, producing a powerful tone. The flame is unmoved. I bring a half-penny into contact with the surface of the bell; the consequent rattle contains the high notes to which the flame is sensitive. It instantly shortens, flutters, and roars when the coin touches the bell. Here is another flame, twenty inches long. I take this fiddle in my hand, and pass a bow over the three strings, which emit the deepest notes. There is no response on the part of the flame. I sound the highest string; the jet instanty squats down to a tumultuous bushy flame, eight inches long. I have here a small bell, the hammer of which is caused to descend by clock-work. I hold it at a distance of twenty yards from the flame. The strokes followed each other in rythmic succession, and at every stroke the flame falls from a height of 20 to a height of 8 inches. The rapidity with which sound is propagated through air is well illustrated by these experiments. There is no sensible interval between the stroke of the bell and the shortening of the flame. Some of these flames are of marvellous sensibility, one such as is at present burning before you. It is nearly 20 inches long, but the slightest tap on a distant anvil knocks it down to 8. I shake this bunch of keys or these few copper coins in my hand; the flame responds to every tinkle. I may stand at a distance of 20 yards from this flame; the dropping of a sixpence from the height of a couple of inches into a hand already containing coin, knocks the flame down. I cannot walk across the floor without affecting the flame; the creaking of my boots sets it in violent commotion; the crumpling of a bit of paper or the rustling of a silk dress does the same; it is startled by the plashing of a raindrop; I speak to the flame, repeating a few lines of poetry; the flame jumps at intervals, apparently picking certain sounds from my utterance to which it can respond, while it is unaffected by others.

"In our experiments down stairs we have called this the vowel flame, because the different vowel sounds affect it differently. Vowel sounds of the same pitch are known to be readily distinguishable. Their qualities or clang-tints are different, though they have a common fundamental tone. They differ from each other through the admixture of higher tones with the fundamental. It is the presence of these higher tones in different proportions that characterizes the vowel sounds; and it is to these same tones, and not to the fundamental one, that our flame is sensitive. I utter a loud and sonorous U, the flame remains steady; I change the sound to O, the flame quivers; I sound E, and now the flame is affected strongly. I utter the words boot, boat, and the beat in succession. To the first there is no response; to the second the flame starts; but by the third it is thrown into violent commotion; the sound Ah! is still more powerful. When the vowel sounds are analyzed, their constituents are found to vary in accordance with the foregoing experiments, those characterized by the sharpest overtones being the most powerful excitants of the flame. (See Helmholtz in Pogg. 'Annalen,' vol. cviii, p. 286.) The flame is peculiarly sensitive to the utterance of the letter S. If the most distant person in the room were to favor me with a 'hiss,' the flame would be instantly shivered into tumult. The utterance of the word 'hush' or 'puss' produces the same effect. The hissing sound contains the precise elements that most forcibly affect the flame. The gas issues from its burner with a hiss, and an external sound of this character added to that of a gas jet already on the point of roaring, is equivalent to an augmentation of pressure on the issuing stream of gas. I hold in my hand a metal box containing compressed air. I turn the cock for a moment, so as to allow a puff to escape—the flame instantly ducks down, not by any transfer of air from the box to the flame, for I stand at a distance which utterly excludes this idea; it is the sound of the issuing air that affects the flame. The hiss produced in one orifice precipitates the tumult at the other."

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
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NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS.
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

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The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
5 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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OF
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid up in full	200,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	50,400·06
Cash in hand and in Bank	12,954·41
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	204·65
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate	57,520·00
United Sattes and other Bonds. Par Value. Market Value. 29,100·00 281,741·00	281,741·00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for Loans. Par Value. Market Value. 27,150·00 31,270·00	26,650·00
Amount of interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid and accrued	2,160·00
Amount due for Rents, including not accrued	898·50
Revenue Stamps on hand	150·00
Office Furniture	1,298·95
Total Assetts	433,877·31

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$226,220·16
Interest received from investments	24,193·52
Amount of Income of Company from Rents.	3,579·50
	$253,993·18

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$162,201·75
Amount of Return Premiums	9,250·96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year.	24,000·00
Amount of Expenses paid during year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of Company	43,900·97
Amounts of Taxes paid the Company, including Stamps and United States Taxes.	11,462·11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company divided on old Mutual Policies	6,243·74

LIABILITIES, NONE.

HENRY CHAPIN, PRESIDENT.
AUGUSTUS N. CURRIER, SECRETARY.

State of Massachusetts, county of Worcester, ss.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
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ATLANTIC
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, A. D. 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid in full	200,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	$1,100·00
Amount of Cash on hand	6,866·10
Amount of Cash in Bank	5,944·47
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	8,322·74
Amount of United States and other bonds (par value, $244,550·00; market value, $258,068·00)	258,068·00
Amount of Premium Notes unpaid	2,085·00
	$282,386·31

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	$88,591·14
Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled	19,032·09
Amount of losses reported and not acted on	10,228·00
Amount of Dividends declared	4,200·00
Amount of Dividends declared, due and unpaid	600·00

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$109,581·72
Amount of Interest money received from Investments	1,104·87
Amount of Income of Company from Dividends	19,954·50

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$100,844·56
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	1,782·44
Amount of reinsurance Premiums	1,729·97
Amount of Return Premiums	7,219·37
Amount of Dividends paid during the year.	4,800·00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	17,304·78
Amount of Taxes paid by Company	5,154·77
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	5,520·62

SUCHET MANRAN, PRESIDENT.
J. S. PARRISH, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
3 1 fmw3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·03.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·28	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	
		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James R. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY.	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on or address BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.
ASSETS.....$136,210·89.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 7 2 3 1m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the Tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penns. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 28 S. Third street. 1 31y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18]

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Registrar of Wills of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to
JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Street;
Or to his Attorney,
E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 502 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. 2 21 th6t

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.
A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ,
1 8 th10t Chief of Bureau.

THE PEACHES.

When Summer flowers begin to fade,
And Summer leaves begin to fall
One here, one there; in juicy strength,
The peaches redden on the wall.
And so, indeed, hot youth being past,
Our lives should show their fruit fall fast.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Hiding in hollow cells of green,
Where plaited leaves hang thick about,
And scarce permit them to be seen.
And so, in truth, good deeds should be
Concealed in sweet humility.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Close set upon low branching trees;
And any hand may easy touch
The gifts that the eye easy sees,
And so with us, 'tis well for each
To keep within the other's reach.

The peaches redden on the wall;
They take the kisses of the sun,
The joy-tears of the flying cloud,
The darkness when the day is done.
And thus, well used, the changing hour
Will help us to a larger power.

The peaches redden on the wall,
To drop when chilly winds shall blow;
But careful hands are swift to stay
Their fragrant lives from ending so.
And surely thus a Hand will save
The good from falling in the grave.

The peaches redden on the wall—
But look up higher overhead,
Where all the vastness of the sky
With tiniest, calmest blue is spread,
And what is that from where we stand
But blue mist hiding Fatherland?

The peaches redden on the wall,
Though night's dark curtain drips with dew;
The white stars show themselves, and shine
Through mounded clouds and hovering blue.
And oh! to feel "past fruit and tree,
The lights of home shine forth for me!"

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Actors' Salaries Fifty Years Ago.

The difference between the amounts paid to actors half a century ago, and the sums now paid, is extraordinary. On reference to the salary list of old Drury Lane Theatre in 1804, we find some remarkable items. The name of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the placeman, statesman, orator, manager, and author, is down for £31 10s. This, it is to be presumed, was his salary as manager, the sum he allowed himself on the books. Tom Sheridan follows for £15 15s. Jack Bannister, Jr., had £9 as a stage manager, and £17 as an actor, a remarkable salary in those days, when such favorites as Pope, Wroughton, and even Jack Johnstone, the famous actor of Irish parts, received only £15. The celebrated Dowton and Dickey Suett, of facetious memory, got £12; and Henry Johnstone—Rugantino Johnstone, as he was called—was a ten-pounder, as was also the stately Barrymore, the original "Pizarro."

Mr. Byrn, the celebrated ballet master, received £18; and lower down the list there is an item, Byrn, Jr., £1; this is the present Mr. Oscar Byrn, who must have been extremely juvenile in the year 1803. Palmer is marked at £9, Wewitzer at £7, and Holland at £6. Grimalda—the famous Joe—got £4. Hear this, ye clowns of '65, with your £25 a week, and your villas on the Thames, and throw your white skull-caps in the air in joy at the present derision of the past. Mr. DeCamp, Charles Kemble's brother-in-law, only drew a modest £4; and Barry, our late "Falstaff," £3; Bannister, Sr., stands on the list for £2; but this cannot have been a salary, but pension. The beautiful and accomplished Miss DeCamp, who afterwards became the wife of Charles Kemble, had £15. Mrs. Powell had £13; the celebrated Mrs. Mountain, twelve guineas; Mr. Bland, the great singer, the same sum; and Miss Pope, £11; Miss Mellon, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans, £5; Mrs. Torer, £5; and Mrs. Grimaldi, £1. Miss Jordan had fifteen guineas per night, and ten guineas extra for every night she played more than three nights during the week.

In 1806 Braham received £48 per week; in 1814 Kean drew £20; Dowton, £20; Mundon, £20; Keeley (our own Keeley), £7; Wallack, the famous "Massaroni" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," who recently died in America, £5; and Mr. Rae—the "Romeo" of whom Hazlitt said that he ran back when "Juliet" recalled him, to give the notion of being borne on the wings of love, but that for him (Hazlitt) he neither saw his wings or his love—£17. There is no date to one important entry—Siddons and wife (should it not have been Mrs. Siddons and husband?), £16.

Popular Lies.

The following stories are constantly reported in the newspapers, and as often as once a year they find lodgment in one setting or another throughout the country. It is time they were set at rest:—

No. 1. That Charles Dickens is habitually in pecuniary difficulty; that he lives beyond his means, and is obliged to go into chancery once or twice a year. That he has made up with Mrs. Dickens, and they now live together again.

Charles Dickens is not only in the yearly receipt of very large sums, both from his books and his readings, but he is one of the best business men in England, husbanding his means most judiciously, while his benevolence is nobly conspicuous. His wife has not come back to him, but still lives in her own establishment in London, while his residence is at Rochester, thirty miles away from the city.

No. 2. That one of Mr. Longfellow's daughters was born without arms; that she draws and paints beautifully with her feet.

This error arose from a photograph which, by a mistake in position, gave the impression of an armless child.

No. 3. That Samuel Rogers, the English poet, kept a million pound note framed and hung up in his library.

This lie was started by an Englishman in America, and was first printed in a foolish account of some London authors in a book called "Pen-and-Ink Sketches." The writer's name was John Ross Dix, who hoaxed the public in various ways.

No. 4. That the lyrical poem beginning "I am old and blind" was written by John Milton.

The piece was written by a lady of Philadelphia some years ago, who never pretended Milton had anything to do with it.

No. 5. That Humboldt said of Bayard Taylor he had never met with a traveller who had gone over so much ground and seen so little.

This malicious anecdote was invented by an envious lecturer in New York, who wished to write down Taylor and write up himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Dearth of Singers.

One of the most famous musical markets in Europe is to be closed. So remarkable of late has been the want of interest in the Italian opera at St. Petersburg, the deficiency of novelty, and the absence of success, that the Emperor has wisely decided that no more representations shall be given. The same story is in circulation everywhere. At Milan, La Scala is shut, consequent on the entire failure of Don Sebastiano. At Naples, Signor Mercadante's La Vestale has made a *fiasco*. For Berlin, the managers have been driven to engage the prima donna Madame Frezzolini, a lady without a note of voice left. At the Pagliano Theatre, in Florence, the audience must needs content itself with Signora Vera Lorini. At the Apolla Theatre (Rome) the leading singers for the Carnival are the Sisters Marchisio. At the Fenice (Venice) Madame and Signor Ortolanil Tiberini. At the Teatro Regio, Turin, Madame Fricci and Signor Neri-Baraldi are to be the leading artists. At Genoa the prima donna announced is is Mad'lle Vaneri. M. Merley to be the tenor. At Palermo, Signora Berini. These are the best known names which can be picked out in a page of the *Gazetta dei Teatri*. At Paris the Italian opera seems only kept open by the aid of Mad'lle Adelina Patti's success. Mr. Gye is said to have engaged M. Petit, a basso who sang for some time at the Theatre Lyrique.—*Athenæum.*

A LORD OF THE SOIL.—The Duke of Rutland's estate extends to one-sixteenth of the whole county of Leicestershire, England.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

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This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

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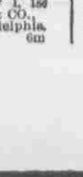
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:36 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 7:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS,

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Sunbury, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take new Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.

2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 9:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

1867—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNEN, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcles, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4, 6 and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 6:25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4:49 and 9:12 A. M., and 5:38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 64 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10:00 A. M. and 11:30	P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Parkburg Train	at 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11:00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 6:10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8:20 A. M. and 7:10 P. M.
Parkburg Train	at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1:30 P. M.
Day Express	at 3:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 6:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. (1st class	2 25
com. and Emigrant	1 25 do. 1 00

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delance, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 6:45 PM. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schenck's.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 5, 5:45, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3:45 and 5:45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, 10:45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, 9:45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3:45, 5:45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 1:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:20, 6:15, 8

President Lincoln on Reconstruction.

From the Independent.

In the elaborate volume recently issued rom the press by Mr. Arnold, late member of Congress from Illinois, devoted especially to the course of President Lincoln in regard to the abolition of slavery, the author presents an instructive account of the President's views on the policy of reconstruction. Mr. Arnold enjoyed an ample opportunity for gaining accurate information on the subject, both from his official position and his personal relations with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he had maintained an intimate friendship for more than twenty years. His statements, which are marked by equal intelligence and candor, we believe are worthy of entire reliance, and in the present crisis may serve to throw important light on the minds of the American people.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the assertion which some bold politicians have ventured to make, that the arbitrary policy of Andrew Johnson can find sanction in the example of the late modest and conscientious President. Although Mr. Lincoln did not live ten days after the surrender of General Lee, he immediately addressed himself to the work of reconstruction. He was no theorist, no visionary, no devotee of foregone conclusions, but a wise and practical statesman, intent on securing the permanence of the Government and the unity of the country. His time was too short to develop a policy in all its details; he did not commit himself to any scheme of political speculators, but it is certain that he demanded the most effective guarantees for the safety of the Republic before restoring to power those who had conspired for its overthrow.

It will not be doubted that the freedom of the colored race was an indispensable condition to any plan of reconstruction which he would countenance. This was explicitly declared in his messages, and repeated in his instructions to Mr. Seward before the conference at Hampton Roads. Equally clear was his opinion with regard to the powers of the Executive and Congress over the condition of the rebellious States. He always took open and consistent ground on this point. His statements with regard to it on many occasions leave no room for dispute. In his first annual message of 1861, he recommends to Congress, as possessed of powers adequate to the anomalous position, the establishment of courts for the administration of justice in such portions of the insurgent States as might be under the control of the Government. In direct opposition to the policy of President Johnson, he proposes this measure, as being himself "unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power."

As soon as the Rebellion was suppressed in any portion of the insurgent territory, Mr. Lincoln recognized it as the duty of the Executive to restore the regular course of law and justice. He accomplished this, in the first instance, through the military power; then by the appointment of Provisional Governors; and, finally, by the organization of civil government under the direction of the Executive. But he always regarded this as a temporary, subordinate arrangement, before its sanction by Congress. The Rebel State Governments, in his view, were enemies to be overthrown, and new governments of republican form to be established in their stead. It was his function to take the initiatory steps for their organization; but he always treated these proceedings as preliminary, requiring the action of Congress, before the new State Government would be entitled to resume its former political relations, to be represented in Congress, and to vote in the Electoral College.

While he considered the Confederates as public enemies, and all the acts of their government as absolutely null and void, he was equally anxious to bring back their territory, freed from the curse of slavery, to its "proper practical relations to the Union." In a letter to General Banks in regard to Louisiana, the President said, "If Louisiana sends members to Congress, their admission to their seats will depend, as you know, upon the respective Houses of Congress, and not upon the Executive."

In like manner President Lincoln stated in his speech on the evening of April 11, 1865, alluding to his annual message of 1863:—"I distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States." This was done in spite of the advice to the contrary by a member of his Cabinet, understood to be Mr. Seward, who then held the same rose-colored views with regard to the safety of the Union which have often threatened such serious damage to the interests of the Republic. Other evidence, which it would be tedious to quote, abundantly shows that in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln the terms of readmission to a share in the Government for the rebellious States were to be prescribed by Congress, and not by the Executive.

Not less explicit were Mr. Lincoln's views on the vital question whether the States whose people had been in rebellion would be entitled to vote in the Electoral College—a right correlative to that of representation in Congress. In his Message of February 8, 1865, he remarks that to the two Houses of Congress belonged exclusively the right "to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal," while at the same time he signed the joint resolution by which the votes of the eleven States in rebellion were excluded from the Electoral College of 1864.

Quite as little doubt exists with regard to President Lincoln's ideas on the practical question of reconstruction. He insisted that loyalty should be the basis of every plan. He would exclude certain classes of the late Rebels both from voting and holding office. In his message of December, 1863, he says:—"There must be a test, so as to build only from the sound." "An attempt to guarantee a revived State Government constructed from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd." His whole course was in accordance with this principle. He made Union men the sole foundation of political power. No Rebel, who did not take the amnesty oath and give plenary evidence of repentance, might be permitted to vote. He appointed none but loyal men to office. He selected none of his Provisional Governors from the ranks of the Rebels. No man ever received office from him who could not take the oath with clean hands. He did not say in well-rounded phrase that "Rebels must take the back seats," but he placed none but staunch and faithful men in the front seats. He cherished no vindictive feelings towards the Rebels; he welcomed every returning sinner with kindness and magnanimity; but his heart yearned with strong affection towards the brave Union men of the rebellious States. These were the men who had stood firm in the time of trial, that were to be entrusted with power, and honored with official functions.

With regard to the position of the negro in the reconstructed Republic, Mr. Arnold declares that he has evidence, which cannot now be made public, showing that the policy of Mr. Lincoln, had he lived, would have been founded on general amnesty and negro suffrage. The language of his own speeches proves that he was in favor of bestowing the elective franchise on the blacks, certainly at least "on the intelligent and to those who had exposed their lives for their country by serving in the Union army," and eventually on all loyal men, whether white or black.

It is, therefore, idle to quote the example of the late President in support of the usurping policy of Andrew Johnson. It is worse than idle; it is a positive deception. The political measures of the two men were as wide apart as their personal characters. Lincoln—humble, teachable, self-forgetting, with broad and liberal views of the interests of the whole country—desired the restoration of the Union on the basis of loyal attachment; Johnson—arbitrary, opinionated, with a high conceit of himself—is working for the triumph of his party at the risk of again placing in peril our national existence.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold.

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The large Wharf on the Schuylkill,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.
Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at
2 16 stuth9t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to
2 27 tfrp LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness): and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—

NEW YORK, January 26, 1867.
Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.
KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1867.
Mr. Hoff:—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system.
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.

Sold by all Druggists, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENT,
WARD J. CAFFEE
2 23 stuth6t] S. E. Cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

JUST OPENED, A LARGE LOT VERY DESIRABLE

MELANGE POPLINS,

In all the NEW SPRING SHADES, at the low price of

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

—

ALSO, ONE LOT HEAVIER, ALL THE SHADES

SPRING POPLINS,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

—

CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

For the sale of MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR; the prices range from 40 to 95 cents per yard.

MERINO CASSIMERES.
CASHMARETTS AND JEANS.
ALL-WOOL TWEEDS. [1 2 stuth4p
GOOD CASSIMERES, 75 to 90 cents.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH; LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

—

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

—

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thatu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

BLANKETS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—We will offer the entire balance of our Blankets for one week, at the following prices, which are less than they have been for many years, and probably than they will be bought for a long time to come, viz.:—An All-wool Blanket for $4 per pair; part Cotton do., $4 per pair; a fine All-wool Blanket that cost $3·50, for $4·50 per pair; a fine All-wool that cost $10·90, for $4·50 per pair; a Premium Blanket for $6·50 that were $9·50 per pair; a Premium Blanket for $8·50 that were $12; the very finest and best $15 do. for $10 that were $20; the very finest and best Blankets made for $15 per pair; these were $25; also Crib Blankets and Grey Blankets; Heavy Comfortables, $2·50 each; every make of Muslin by the piece or yard, at lowest prices.
B. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
3 2 stuth3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 35, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22]

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR:

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached Muslins at lowest prices—Williamsville Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forestdale Superior Shirting, etc.
Pillow-Case Muslin, 25 cents.
1 case fast color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
1 bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs 12½ cents.
English Mourning Prints, a bargain.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, spring colors, 25 cents.
New style Spring Delaines and Chintzes
Fast color Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Unbleached Table Linens, 50 and 65 cents.
Linen Towels, all prices, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Nursery Diapers, Apron Birdeye, Huckaback, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65 and 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
Best Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 63, 69c., etc.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31 to 62½ cents.
Handsome Striped Nainsook from auction, 50 cents.
Cambric Jaconet, Victoria Lawns, etc.
Full line Hamburg Edgings, from New York.
Honey Comb Quilts, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

Having to vacate his Store, will be able to offer his Stock of

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At Closing Prices for the balance of this WEEK ONLY.

Notice will be given of the OPENING OF STORE

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT, GIRARD ROW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION BY THE GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.
The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the state of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, March 9, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. As the Committee are instructed "*to inquire and report*," parties representing properties *now exempt* may find it to their interest to attend said meeting, and give information as to their claims to exemption.
WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.
GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 3 7 2t

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED men of the late war.—All officers who were in the service May 1, 1864, until March 3, 1865, or their heirs, are entitled to an additional five dollars a month for each servant. Soldiers and heirs entitled to the extra bounty, who have not made application, should do so at once, as we are daily receiving claims for the same. Funeral expenses of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers collected promptly. All interested in the above should make early application, or address
OWENS & CO.,
No. 428 WALNUT Street, south side,
Philadelphia.
Open Tuesday and Friday evenings. 2 9 suthim

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third,
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 im

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF

ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO, COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS. 3 5 tuths

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town, county, and State of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER" Post Office Box 230, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of MAY.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW WORK ENTITLED "ONE HUNDRED CHOICE SELECTIONS," embracing the best Patriotic effusions, fine Poetical Gems, rare specimens of Eloquence, and a fund of Humor. 180 pages, 12mo., paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Orders should be addressed to
3 2 stuth4t*] P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY; the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 28 1m

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 suthtu3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
March 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, to which the attention of the trade is called. 3 7 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
March 8, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 5 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 5 6t

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early the morning of sale. [3 7 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, FULL CHAMBER TOILET SETS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, ETC.
On Friday Morning next,
March 8, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a full and general assortment of the above goods. [3 6 2t

SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER VASES, URNS AND OBJECTS OF ART.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
12th and 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of finely executed vases and ornaments, lately received from Italy, comprising Roman and Gothic vases and urns, agate Hebe vases, amarmo card-receivers and fruit holders, tazzas, sienna urns, marble fruit, bronze groups, fancy woods, etc. etc.
The assortment will be arranged for examination on Monday, 11th instant. [3 6 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture.
Also, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, plated ware, chairs, etc. [3 5 3t

Sale S. E. corner Thirteenth and Cherry streets, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
March 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 127 N. Thirteenth street (corner of Cherry street), will be sold the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [3 6 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,
STOCKS.
Particulars in future advertisements.
REAL ESTATE.
Ridge Avenue—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.
Ninth and Cherry Streets, S. E. corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.
Christian Street—Building lot north side, west of Gray's Ferry road.
Germantown—Fisher's Lane Station. Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.
Chesnut Hill—Lot of over 10 acres, on the road leading from Wissahickon Turnpike to Germantown Turnpike.
Locust Street, near Fifty-second Street, Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.
Delanco, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly Street, near Second street. [3 6 dt2t
Monroe County, Pa.—Two Tracts of Land, Tunkhannock Township, containing together 58 acres.
Centre County, Pa.—453 acres in Rush Township.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.
2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Moti street.
Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.
Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.
Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.
Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.
Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 25]

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

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LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, 1867, a POCKET-BOOK, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, a number of due-bills, and a city warrant, No. 439, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of Pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL,
2 21 tha3w No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue.